The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,763—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1889.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

Corrected up to March 1889.

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ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	8th Nov.
BL PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	15th ,,
† SIAM	3011	500	H. Weighell	22nd ,,
BL OCEANA	6500	1500	P. S. Tomlin	29th ,,
ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	6th Dec.
BL COROMANDEL	4500	800	I. Reeves	13th ,,
† SIAM	3011	500	H. Weighell	20th ,,
BL KAISAR-I-HIND	1629	700	G. W. Atkinson	27th ,,

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† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

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Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a.m. on the day of sailing.

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1889.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about
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GANGES	4226	800	T. J. Alderton	21st ,,
ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	5th Dec.
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfit	19th ,,

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SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Dec.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Jan. 1890

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Steamer.	To sail
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Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 5, 1889.

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MARIA TERESA	S. Doperis	4,000	550	10th Nov.

Calling at Aden, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
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Sassoon House, 59, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 14th Oct. 1889.

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S. S. "ARABIA," 1,086 tons, at 11 a.m. on SATURDAY, 9th November, calling at Kutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

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FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

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THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 6th November.

FOR RANGOON.

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Do.	do.	Horse	14 0
Do.	do.	Negro	15 0

Statuette on partial gilt pedestal, oxidized Cupid dressed in a quiver and arrows, with a rose in one hand, lamenting over the pricked thumb of the other one 30 0

CIGAR LIGHTER.

Grotesque Negro and Cresset, electro-plated and oxidized, with red glass in cresset, which serves to hold the spirit to feed the cotton wick 9 0

SMOKERS' SETS.

Electro-plated Set of 5 Pieces, viz., round Tray, with Tobacco Vase, flat Candlestick, Ash Receiver and Match-box holder 45 0

Locomotive Model. The Cigars are kept in the Fire-box, the Spills in the Funnel, and Cigarettes in the other place. The body of the engine is of polished ebony, with electro-plated mountings. Where the driver stands there is also a receptacle for Matches, and a renewable slip of composition for striking them on. It runs round the table at sufficient speed without getting up steam 36 0

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.

JEWELLERS, &c.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

ROYAL MESS

AN ELEGANT HEALTHY SAUCE,
Per bottle As. 10.

RICH, MILD, APPETISING,
Per bottle As. 10.

RELISH.

POONA, Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth. } **PHILLIPS & Co., L** { BOMBAY, Oriental Bank Buildings & Byculla Bridge.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO. LD.

CIVIL AND MILITARY BOOT-MAKERS.

		Rs. a.
Ladies, Real Russia, Oxford Shoes, 1st quality		11 8 per pair
,, ,, ,, Court Shoes,	,,	8 0 ,,
,, Glace, Kid Oxford Shoes,	,,	12 8 ,,
,, ,, Court	,,	7 8 ,,
,, ,, ,,	Jet beaded toes, 1st quality	9 0 ,,
,, Brown Calf Oxford, Shoes		10 8 ,,
,, ,, Court	,,	6 8 ,,
,, Tan Sued Court Shoes		6 8 ,,
,, Slate ,,	,,	6 8 ,,
,, Tuscan ,,	,,	6 8 ,,
,, Satin Court Shoes, White, Cream, Blue, Pink, Brown and Black	from	9 0 ,,
,, ,, ,,	beaded Toes from Rs.	10-8 to 11 8 ,,
Children's Black Morrocco Oxford Shoes soft and durable	from Rs.	4-8 to 7 0 ,,
Children's Tan Strap Shoes	from Rs.	2-8 to 4 8 ,,

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., DL.

BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS' PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the month on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary, the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, without which none can possibly be genuine.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

*N.B

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MORLEY HALL, COLABA.

In consequence of the death of an officer at Colaba the Amateur Performance advertised to take place at Morley Hall on Tuesday, the 5th November, is postponed till Thursday the 7th inst.

BY KIND PERMISSION OF
BRIGADIER-GENERAL BUDGEN, D. S. O.,
A performance in aid of the
BOMBAY SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME,
will be given
On THURSDAY, NOV. 7, at 9-30 p.m.,
consisting of
THE MAGPIE MINSTRELS.

Mrs. La Touche, Mrs. Dunsterville, Lady Jervis-White-Jervis, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Dunsterville, Miss Hunter, Miss La Touche, Miss Langley, Dr. Yeld, Capt. Portor, and Messrs. Anderson, Dennys, Twiss, Nicholson, Keddie, and Reid.

To be followed by the Farce,

"RETAINED FOR THE DEFENCE."

Characters by Mrs. Dunsterville and Messrs. Buck, Dennys, Twiss, Phillips, and Nicholson.

Tickets may be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.'s, or on the night of the performance at Morley Hall.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

1st Seats ..... Rs. 3 | 3rd Seats.....As. 8
2nd Seats..... ,, 2 |

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform and their families admitted at half-price to the 2nd and 3rd seats.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	T. R.	To sail.
S.S. BELGRAVIA...	G. C. Boothley...	4,976	23rd Nov.

THE above WILL SAIL as above.
Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess and has every comfort for first-class passengers.
For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 4th Nov. 1889.

CHEAP PASSAGES, HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "MEDOUIN," "WOODS," "MACIVER," &c., from Rs. 200—300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300—Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.
Outward, in Non-Liners, from £33—£30 per adult, Saloon.
CONTINENTAL RAIL—TICKETS provided and PULLMAN CAR BERTHS engaged.
HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at cargo rates to port of destination or address.
PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.
SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.
LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.
INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates, and ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.
Full particulars supplied and HANDBOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM, WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
23, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

AS my Wife, EVELINE BLANCHE ANGELO, has left my house and protection, I will NOT hold myself RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS incurred by her on and after this date.—Dated 4th November 1889.

A. W. ANGELO,
Offg. Assist. Traffic Supt., B. B. & C. I. Ry.

NOTICE.

UNDER instructions from our client, Messrs. DWARKADAS SHAMJEE and DWARKADAS SUNGJEE, we have to inform the public that the late THAKERSEY SUNDERDAS JADOWJEE, before his death, made his last will and testament, dated the 9th day of April 1889, of which he has appointed our said clients Executors, and that they are the only legal representatives of the deceased. The public are, therefore, hereby warned against dealing with Messrs. DAMODERDAS SUNDERDAS and GOVERDHANDAS SUNDERDAS (sons of the said deceased) or either of them, or any person other than our said clients, on the credit of the Estate of the said deceased Sunderdas Jadhowjee, or in anywise in relation thereto; and Notice is hereby given that any such dealing as aforesaid will be at the risk of the person or persons entering into the same, and that neither our clients nor their testator's estate will be liable therefor in any way.—Dated this 5th day of November 1889.

CHITNIS MOTILAL AND MALVI,
Attorneys for the Executors of the late Thucker Sunderdas Jadhowjee.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

KEROSINE OIL.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of such quantities of Refined Petroleum or Kerosine Oil, as the Company may require during the year 1890, estimated at 12,000 cases.
Tenders (which must be on the Company's Form to be obtained from the undersigned), to be sealed, superscribed and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,500, will be received by the Agent at his office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m. sharp, on WEDNESDAY, 20th November, after which hour no Tender will be received.
The deposit will be held by the Company as security for the due and proper fulfilment of the engagement; failing which on the Contractor's part the Railway Company may cancel the contract and forfeit the deposit without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 2nd Nov. 1889.

NOTICE is hereby given that LALLCHUND JASSODANUNDAN has contracted to purchase from THUCKER JAIRAM HURRY all that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, stables and outhouses standing thereon, situate at Malabar Hill Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 5176 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under old No. 323, new No. 2127, and under old survey No. 13, and new survey No. 7292, and which said hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 2485, Street Nos. 411—413 to 421, and ward No. 2486 and street No. 1, and ward No. 2487, street No. 2, and ward No. 2488, street No 3 and ward No 2489, street No 4, and ward No 2489 (2) and street No. 4 A, and ward No 2489 (3) and street No 4 B, and are bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Thucker Jetha Tricum, on or towards the west and north by the property lately belonging to Manockbai, widow of Muncherjee Dhunjeebhoy, but now to the heirs of the said Muncherjee Dhunjeebhoy, and on or towards the south by the Malabar Hill Road, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Thucker Jairam Hurry. Any person claiming any right, title or interest in or to the aforesaid property, whether by way of mortgage, inheritance or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned at their office in the Standard Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date of this advertisement, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims, if any such there be.—Dated this 2nd day of November 1889.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, AND OWEN,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

GRAEFENBERG'S
WORLD-KNOWN
FAMILY MEDICINES.

GRAEFENBERG'S VEGETABLE PILLS for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Nervous Disorders, &c. Per box As. 8.
GRAEFENBERG'S UTERINE CATHOLICON, an invaluable remedy for Diseases of the Womb and Disease of Pregnancy, Falling of the Womb, Leucorrhœa or Whites, all Irregularities of the Monthly or Periodical Turns; especially Painful Menstruation or Suppression; Nausea, Vomiting, Indigestion, and Faintings. Per bot. Rs. 3-4.
GRAEFENBERG'S PILE REMEDY, warranted a certain cure for Piles in their worst form. Also invaluable in Burns, Scalds, and Cutaneous Diseases. Per bot. Rs. 2-8.
☞ Special Quotations for Wholesale Buyers.

F. S. MADON AND Co.,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET, BOMBAY.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE DIRECTORY
FOR 1889
POPULAR EDITION.

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions.—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE MANAGEMENT of the Switchback Railway are prepared to receive TENDERS for the SUPPLY of REFRESHMENTS; also for the erection of other amusements in connection with the above.—Apply SWITCHBACK RAILWAY, Hornby Road.

THE MOST RELIABLE,
REGULAR, AND
PROMPT FIRM
OF
HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & CO.,

who have hitherto MAINTAINED THEIR REPUTATION in face of KEEN COMPETITION and GREAT FALL in EXCHANGE, have been now REGISTERING

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR 1890.

We beg to remind respectfully our NUMEROUS CUSTOMERS, both here and up-country, that all Orders for EUROPEAN NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS for 1890 are now being booked by us, and MUST BE REGISTERED before the 20th NOVEMBER current.
The EXTENSIVE PATRONAGE enjoyed by this FIRM is, we trust, a sufficient GUARANTEE to INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS that their ORDERS will be EXECUTED WITH CARE and PROMPTITUDE.

Out of Numerous Testimonials we have been receiving every day, one may be given as under:—

Bombay Club, 20th September, 1889.

. . . . I have the pleasure to state that you have carried out PROMPTLY and SATISFACTORILY your first contract for the supply of EUROPEAN PERIODICALS and NEWSPAPERS to the CLUB during the past six months.—Yours, &c.,

JAS. B. HAWORTH,
Honorary Secretary.

LETTS'S DIARIES!

LETTS'S DIARIES!!

LETTS'S DIARIES!!!

1890.

SCRIBBLING DIARIES!

OFFICE DIARIES!!

POCKET DIARIES!!!

ASK for our ENLARGED AND REVISED

PRICE LIST of EUROPEAN AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS for the SEASON 1889-90.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & CO.,
26, Medows Street,
FORT, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
FORT, BOMBAY.
INDIAN NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE
TO MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS.
YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS, INCLUSIVE OF POSTAGE.

Names of Newspapers.	1st day.	2nd day.	3rd day.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
The "Bombay Gazette" (Bombay)	52	36	24
The "Civil & Military Gazette" (Lahore).	48	36	24
The "Englishman" (Calcutta)	45	36	24
The "Madras Mail" (Madras)	48	36	24
The "Pioneer" (Allahabad)	48	42	36

Subscriptions for Second and Third Day's Post may be paid in Quarterly or Half-yearly Instalments.
The Mofussil Papers are posted by the Branch Libraries in Lahore, Calcutta, Madras, and Allahabad.
N.B.—200 Copies of above Newspapers are daily supplied by the Library on Second and Third Day after Local Circulation among Subscribers at the places of Publication. The Library is intended for Thousands of Subscribers. Present Number is 2,780.

FANCY STATIONERY.
The Bombay Gazette Office
16, ESPLANADE, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

		Rs. a
Canvas Note and Envelopes, B quality	per packet	1 0
Calico Note and Envelopes	,,	0 12
Brown Holland Note and Envelopes	,,	0 12
Do. do. Grey Calico	,,	1 4
Do. do. Correspondence Cards		0 12
Grey Calico Correspondence Cards		0 12
Floral Note and Envelopes	per packet	0 12
Botanic Note and Envelopes		
Autumn Leaves		0 12
Ivy Correspondence		1 8
"Just a few Words" Correspondence		0 12
Assorted		0 12
Primrose, Bouquet	per packet	0 12
Times Correspondence	,,	0 12
Royal Nursery Correspondence	,,	0 12
Cinderella		0 12
Canvas Shell		0 12
Coin and Frog, assorted		0 12
Parcel Post Cabinet	each	2 4
Fascination Cabinet	,,	6 0
Saratoga Cabinet		3 0
Three Volume Cabinet		4 0
C-24 Cabinet	each	3 0
British Lion and Note and Envelopes	per packet	0 12
Old Saxon Correspondence	,,	0 12
Assorted Superfine and Super Vellum Correspondence		0 12
Imperial Linen Bank Note	per packet	0 12
Athole and Warwick's Note and Envelopes		0 12
Extra Fine Vellum Par and Sil Society, assorted		0 12

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE Re. 1-8 postage, anna

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the CARRIAGE of about 450 tons of Castiron Pipes, from Bombay to Rajkot or Bhawnagar, between January and April next. The pipes will be delivered ex ship in Bombay harbour or dock. The Tenderers to undertake all risk in transit. Tenders should be submitted to the undersigned on or before the 12th inst.

R. B. BOOTH,
Agency Engineer.

Kathiawar Agency, Engr.'s Office, Rajkot, 1st Nov. 1889.

COOPER, MADON & Co., LD., IN LIQUIDATION.

THE undersigned invite offers for the purchase of the entire business of the above Company, or for the purchase of any particular establishment or branch of it. Apply for particulars at the registered office of the Company, No. 47, Rampart Row, Bombay.

P. S. KHAREGAT,
R. E. KOHEYAR,
Liquidators.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTIONS OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE OF INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.
By order of the Court of Directors,

J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.

Bombay, 1st June 1889.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for CASTIRON PIPES, from 20 ins to 27 ins diameter, for the Ahmedabad Municipal Water Works, weighing about 1,100 tons, are immediately required. Any gentlemen wishing to tender, is requested to apply for the schedules of the same from the undersigned.

RUNCHORRLAL CHOTALALL,
President, Ahmedabad Municipality.

2nd November 1889.

INDIAN IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Company and are prepared to accept Marine risks on the most favorable terms.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & Co.,
Agents.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the COMMISSARIAT STOREKEEPER-GENERAL, BOMBAY, up to 1 p.m. (local time) of the 18th November 1889, for CONTRACTS for the following SUPPLIES to the Commissariat Department, Bombay Presidency, for one and five (1 and 5) years, commencing from 1st April 1890.
Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above office:—
CLOTH, COTTON, of *bona fide* Indian manufacture, for making Mattresses and Pillow Cases, for issue to European Troops in Barracks and Hospitals.
BLANKETS of *bona fide* Indian manufacture, for issue to European Troops in Barracks and Hospitals; Native Troops in Hospitals only.

H. CLOWES, Lieut.,
For Commissary-General.

Commsy.-General's Office, Poona, September 28, 1889.

THE AGRA SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1882.

CAPITAL, Rupees Five Lacs. Issue at par of Rupees Three Lacs in Debentures of Rupees Five hundred each, ranking *pari passu* as a first charge on all the assets of the Company. Principal payable on Fourteenth September 1894. Interest at Eight per cent. per annum, payable on the Thirty-first January and Thirty-first July in each year.
The Debentures are payable to bearer and transferable by delivery.
The Interest is payable at the Agra Bank at Bombay or Agra in accordance with the coupons annexed to the Debentures.
Payment of principal and interest is also secured by a mortgage and trust deed, dated 14th September 1889 and made between the Company of the one part and John Marshall and Walter Thacker, both of Bombay, of the other part, whereby all the land, buildings, engines, boilers, machinery, plant, stock, debts, furniture, chattels and effects, now and during the continuance of the security possessed by the Company, are vested in the said John Marshall and Walter Thacker as trustees for the Debenture-holders, to secure the principal and interest due on the Debenture and whereby full powers are given to such trustees for enforcing and realising the benefit of such securities for the Debenture-holders.
Forms of application for debentures to be obtained at the company's Offices at Agra and Bombay and at the Agra Bank at Bombay, who are also authorised to receive the purchase-money thereof if and when allotted.

For the Agra Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited,
SHIBSHANKAR.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

THE following Notification is issued as to the conditions under which CORRESPONDENCE and PARCELS may be SENT between INDIA (including Burma) and the CHIN-LUSHAI EXPEDITIONARY FORCE:—

FROM INDIA TO THE FIELD.
Mode of addressing correspondence.

Correspondence posted in India for delivery in the Field should be addressed as follows:—
For the forces operating from Burma—
A. B.
Regiment, Battery, or Office,
Chin-Lushai Expedition,
Burma Column.
For the forces operating from Chittagong—
A. B.
Regiment, Battery, or Office,
Chin-Lushai Expedition,
Lushai Column.

No post-town should be added to the address, and special care should be taken to insert the Regiment or Battery with which the addressee is serving, or the special appointment which he may hold with the force, and to specify the proper column to which he is attached.

WHAT MAY BE SENT.

Unregistered letters, post-cards, newspapers, book-packets and parcels (private and service) may be posted in India for delivery in the Field. Full prepayment of postage is compulsory. Delivery will be made through orderlies.

PARCELS.

Parcels will be delivered through the Transport Department. The Post Office will forward parcels from India to the Base Offices at Gangaw (for the Burma Column) and Demagiri (for the Lushai Column), and its responsibility will cease there.

NO REGISTRATION, INSURANCE OR MONEY ORDERS.

Letters cannot be registered, nor can letters or parcels be insured, for despatch from India to the Field. Money orders will not be issued in favour of payees in the Field.

FROM THE FIELD TO INDIA.
What may be sent.

Unregistered letters, post-cards and book-packets may be posted to addressees in India. Prepayment of postage is optional. No registered or insured letters or ordinary or insured parcels will be accepted for despatch.

MONEY ORDERS.

Money orders will be issued on India at Inland rates of commission. Remittances by telegraphic money-orders can also be sent on the ordinary conditions.

FROM ONE FIELD POST OFFICE TO ANOTHER
What may be sent.

Only unregistered letters, post-cards, newspapers and book-packets may be posted at one Field Post Office for delivery from another Field Post Office. Full prepayment of postage is compulsory.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

From India to the Field must be fully prepaid. Service parcels can be sent. From the Field to India need not be stamped. Postage at the prepaid rate will be charged on delivery in India. Service parcels cannot be sent.
From one Field Post Office to another will be delivered free, if properly superscribed and franked. Service parcels cannot be sent.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

Postage stamps, post-cards and embossed envelopes can be purchased at any Field Post Office.

BASE OFFICES.

The Base Offices at Gangaw and Demagiri will not be Field Post Offices, and all classes of correspondence registered and insured letters and parcels, Value payable articles and money orders, can be exchanged with those offices under the ordinary conditions. Official correspondence and service parcels posted at the Base Offices for the Field must be fully prepaid.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Director-General of the Post of Office of India.

Simla, the 7th October, 1889.

A POOR TO MEN Who suffer from NERVUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSDEN treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 240 High Holborn, LONDON.

GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

IT IS generally admitted that the climate of India is trying to all constitutions and we have much pleasure in calling attention to one of the simplest, yet most effectual, preparations yet dispensed. We refer to

GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS.

THIS preparation has been before the public for many years and has steadily gained in popular favour. These Bitters contain a suitable quantity of Quinine in each dose, combined with the active principles of other well-known medicinal plants, viz., Gentian, Lavender, Burdock, Sarsaparilla, Saffron, and Dandelion, mixed scientifically and in happy proportions, thereby forming a Tonic Bitter *positively unequalled*.
The QUININE are not recommended to cure "all ills that flesh is heir to," but they are strongly recommended as a bracing, invigorating, and agreeable "pick-me-up."
The QUININE BITTERS give tone.
QUININE BITTERS strengthen the system.
QUININE BITTERS improve the appetite and make a man feel that he has nerves of steel.
QUININE BITTERS give new heart and "go" to all who have lost strength and spirit through long illness, such as fevers or constant residence in hot countries.
QUININE BITTERS revive the spirits, and as such are recommended to people who wish to avoid or abstain from intoxicants.
QUININE BITTERS steady the nerves, as patients who have suffered from sleeplessness arising from over-exertion and anxiety frequently testify.
QUININE BITTERS reduce the temperature, and consequently reduce thirst, and are a specific against fevers.
QUININE BITTERS are purely vegetable, and are suitable to all ages, from the infant to the adult, and are peculiarly adapted to delicate females.
Ladies compelled to live in hot climates like India cannot readily conceive the benefits derivable from this preparation.
The great secret of the success of GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS is that many people who dare not take *Quinine* can take it in its present combination with other medicinal plants without producing headache or other unpleasantness.
QUININE BITTERS are confidently recommended to Clergymen, Officers, Civil Servants, Lawyers, Merchants, and Professional Men generally who have to devote themselves to Study and Brain Work. To Clerks, Shop Assistants, Sempstresses, and all who Work Long Hours in Close Rooms.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE FIELD,
TO THE SAILORS OF THE DEEP,
TO THE SHEPHERDS OF THE BUSH,
WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND THEM;
They give
STRENGTH TO THE WEAK,
HEALTH TO THE SICK,
and
ENJOYMENT IN LIFE TO ALL.

"QUININE BITTERS"—NOTHING MORE.

Once upon a midnight dreary, ill in bed quite weak and weary,
With sleeplessness, lone spirits, and indigestion sore:
While I strove in vain at napping, suddenly there came a tapping,
As of some one gently rapping—rapping at my chamber door!
"It's Doctor Draughts," I muttered, "tapping at my chamber door."
"T was the Doctor, nothing more.
Oh distinctly I remember; it was in the bleak December,
And in every single member of my body pains I bore;
Eagerly I wished the morrow—vainly had I sought to borrow
From drugs surcease of sorrow—sorrow for my pains, galore:
And I asked if I should ever be as healthy as before:
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"
"Your chest is bad, that's certain; your neuralgia's always hurting,
And your liver is so sluggish that life's to you a bore;
And your heart's so bad at beating that in vain you're sleep entreating,
While from weakness even now you perspire from every pore"—
But, Doctor, when shall I be fit to pass the threshold of my door?"
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"
Presently my soul grew stronger; hesitating then no longer:
"Nurse, send for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, implore!"
And the fact is, after tapping one bottle I was napping
In the sweet refreshing napping I had known in days of yore;
And with neuralgia, palpitation, indigestion, and bronchitis,
I was troubled never more!
Now, to all within my hearing, who are now these ailments fearing,
I will give the good advice I received myself before:
See that Evans' stamp's unbroken, and the bottle bears the token
Of "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS," so well known and praised of yore.
Merely this, and nothing more.

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS.

We are particularly anxious to caution the public against the attempts of some members of the trade to pass substitutes or even counterfeits of our preparation. Ask plainly for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, and see that the name GWILYM EVANS is on label, capsule, and bottle. Every bottle sent out of the laboratory is prepared according to his recipe and under his direct management. Sold in bottles at Re. 1 and Rs. 2 by all chemists and native dealers in patent medicines.
N.B.—Every bottle is capsuled and each capsule bears the words "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS."

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Reference for the above can be made to
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No. 7, 3rd BHOIWADA, BOMBAY.
Or QUININE BITTERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, Llnally, S. Wales.

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RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $7,500,000

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1876	£2,591,950	1	1886	£3,672,060	17 6

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Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	972½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	[illegible]	All	10 do.	990
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	900
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£	£			
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shanghai	60,000	3,125	...	17½ do.	210
National Bank	37,320	250	125	5 do.	17 xd.
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,475
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	500	Rs. 20	
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	700
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	265
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	415
Breul's Cawnpore P.	0	20	2·0	Rs. 16	105
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs. 20	132½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,980	1,980	Rs. 265	415
East India Press Co...	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,120
English Press & Mfg.	400	250	...		240
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	6,500	Rs. 0	1,460
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	550
Harvey & Sabapathy	450	500	500	Rs. 25	415
Khangaum Cotton Press Co	240	450	All	Rs. 45	370 xd
Manmar Manig. Co....	1,400	250	250	Rs. 25	212½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 0	5½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 50	422½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs. 45	525
New Indian Press.....	1,000	125	125	Rs. 11	90 xd
New P. of W. Press ..	600	400	All	Rs. 40	385
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 50	530
Sind Press Co.....	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	485
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.....	100	1,300	1,000	Rs. 120	1,150
Sassoon Press Co.....	300	500	50	Rs. 25	515
Volkart Press.....	605	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	600 xd
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400		250		250 nl
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad S. & W.	1,308	1,000	1,000		1300
Albert Edward Mills		0[illegible]	500	R	375
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,348	110	10	2	86
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld..	1,000	500	500	...	300
Ahmedabad Ginning	700	1,000	1,000	...	—
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,800	125	125	...	..
Ambica S. & M. Co..	800	1,00	1,000	Rs. 25	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg.	1,800	1 00	1,00	Rs. 20	565
Bellary S. & W. Mill	871	50	50	Rs. 22	150
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	600	50	50	Rs. 25	420
Bombay National Mfg Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000		630
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,00	1,000	Rs. 3	730
Manufacturing o., Ld.	2,750	200	200	Rs. 0	110
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	50	500	Rs. 50	1,160 xd
City of Bombay Mfg. Ld	7,50	1,00	1,000	Rs. 100	1,017½
Colaba Land & Mill Ld	4,000	700	700	Rs. 25	700
Connaught Mills Ld..	940	0	50	Rs. 1	650
Coorla S. & W. Ld. ..	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	505
David Mills Co., Ld. ..	1,000	5 0	Rs. 40	Rs. 25	520
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,00	Rs. 80	900
Empress S. & W. Co.	14,154	50	50	Rs. 21	69½
ramjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	250	4 00	1,00	Rs. 25	545 xd
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co.	700	250	125	Rs. 20	130
Gujerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited ..		1,0 00	1,000	...	...
Guserat S. & W. Co..	420	1,000	1,00.	...	83
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.....	1,200	1,000	1,00[illegible]	Rs. 40	805
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,500	500	50	...	670
Hingunghat Mill Co.,	700	575	50	Rs. 37	725 nom
Hyderabad Deccan S.	700	1,000	1,00	Rs. 40	710
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld..	600	1,000	1,00	Rs. 50	999 xd
Imperial Cotton Mills	1,350	500	5	Rs. 2	530
Jumshed Mfg. Co.	1,000	25	25	Rs. 1	300
James Greaves Mill	1,320	50	50	Rs. 2	700
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original ..	600	50	(		10
Increased ...	1,483	250	2[illegible]	Rs. 1	
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld....	—	900	1,000	—	785
Jewraj Balloo S. & W.	1,100	1,00	1,00	Rs. 40	930
Khandesh S. & W.	750	1,00	1,00	Rs. 40	590
Khattow Makanjee S.	1,000	1,00	1,00	Rs. 40	610
Lukhmidas Khimjee	1,000	00	1,00	Rs. 50	900
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Manekjee Petit Mfg.	4,650	1,00	1,000	Rs. 50	1,177½
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg.	1,200	1	100		10
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,00	1,000	Rs. 25	70
National S. & W. Co	1,000	1,00	1,000	...	290
Oriental S & W. Co.,	5,720		625	Rs. 12½	390 xd
People of India S. ..	1,000	50	250	Rs.	65
Presidency Mills Co.	743	1,00	1,000	Rs. 50	1,070
Prince of Wales S. ..	3,125		125	...	30
Queen S. & W. Co..	789	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	885
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld ..	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,10
sson S.& W.Co., Ld.	1,500	1,00	1,000	25	1,00
Sassoon and Allance Silk Mill Co., Ld. ..	1,716	60	500	...	500
Sholapore S.& W.Co.		10	1,00	Rs. 60	1,20
Soonderdas S. & W.	860	1,00	1,000	Rs. 35	419
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	250	Rs. 15	290
Swadeshi Mills Co, Ld.	4,000	500	500	...	360
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	800
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld..	600	0	1,000	Rs. 25	4 5
Veerangaum S.& Mfg.	800	500	500		
Venkhuaker Luxmi-shunker Cotton Mill Co., Ld.	900	500	..	Rs. 20	560
Western India S. ..	1,200	1,000		Rs. 25	530

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Empire Fire	..	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	920
Indian Fire	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,030
Prince of Wales.....	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,750

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	{1,000	200	200	} 10	202
	{ 750	150	150	} p.ct	152
Badham Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	140
Bapty Co., Ld.....	625		125	Nil	60
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.....		00	0	6 p.c.	605
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	680
Bombay Ice Co., Ld...	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	87
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	11,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,550
Do. (3rd Issue) ...	2,000	62	375	Rs.	390
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	106
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500	...	...	300
Cooper, Madon Ld ...	3,000	100	100	Rs.	5
Deccan Paper Mills ...	1,000	500	500	Nil	470
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	155
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Surety ship As.....	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	12,000	25	25		5½
Kurrachee Lighterage	500	256	250	...	75
Kemp & Co., Ld.....	4,000	200	175	Rs. 262	365
Marcks & Co., Ld.....	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	75
Napier Hotel Co.....	300	100	100	13 p.c.	60
Napier Foundry	700	100	100	...	67nl
Oriental Government Security Life As.	5,000	200	50	40 p.c.	210
Oriental Loan Asso.	5,000	20	20	5 p.c.	20
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 20	360
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	65
Phillips & Co., Ld.....	4,000	100	100	Rs.	99
Soundy & Co., Ld.....	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	99
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	95	...	85
Telephone Co., Ld.....	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	11
Treacher & Co., Ld....	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,300
Thacker & Co., Ld.....	1,500	100		Rs. 10	130
Western India Flour Mill Co.	000	1	125	Nil.	85
M. Mody & Co ...					48
Bhownagar City P. & M. Co., Ld.....	550	250	250	Rs. 15	250

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 2nd Nov. as compared with the statement of the 26th Oct. 1889 :—

	Oct. 26.	Nov. 2.
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.
Proprietors' Capital.....	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities..	29,50,000	29,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office....	55,91,182	51,66,221
Do. do. at Branches.....	23,49,234	23,21,943
Other Deposits	2,62,06,138	2,89,58,839
Post Bills	7,982	7,435
Cash Credits, undrawn.....	6,76,194	7,26,476
Rs.	4,77,80,734	5,0[illegible],30,914
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	65,45,879	61,75,699
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper Bullion and Merchandise.	22,76,609	23,02,667
Loans on Security of do.....	68,92,601	59,24,105
Current Accounts, overdrawn	2,738	3,974
Bills Discounted and purchased ..	1,33,94,870	1,51,39,400
Stamps, &c.....	17,392	17,416
Dead Stock..... Rs. 6,05,586		
Amt. applied in reduction...2,85 000	3,23,586	3,23,586
Bullion		.....
Cash Balances with Correspondents	10,05,456	8,09,3[illegible]0
Cash and Currency Notes	1,73,22,003	1,93,14,717
Rs	7,80,784	5,00,30,914

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 3rd November, 1889.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·874
Temperature of the Air	78·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·4
Dew Point	68·4
Relative humidity of Air	·725
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a. m., next day)....	87·0
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	70·2
General Directions of Wind.*.....	NE, NNW, ENE, NW, NNW, N, NNW
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	210

*From midnight to midnight.

DANDELION COFFEE, specially adapted for the Dyspeptic and Bilious, Re. 1-4. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Kurrachee Ice Company, 3-30 p.m.
Band, Marine Battalion, Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Ponani (s), from Mangalore ; Kaveri (s), Mandvi ; Kt. of St. George (s), Cardiff ; Kerbella (s) and Thames (s), London.

VESSEL SAILED.—The steamer Assyria sailed yesterday for Karachi, &c.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar, per extra s. s. Barawa, will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. to-day.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The following is the statement for October 1889 :—Daily average attendance, 21,568 ; admissions, 2,437 ; prevailing diseases, fevers.

THEFT FROM A DISPENSARY.—Dr. Louis Godinho reports the theft of several bottles of medicine, valued at Rs. 25, a reading lamp, and Rs. 3 in cash, from his dispensary at Khetwady Back Road sometime between the 2nd and 3rd instant.

SAD ENDING OF ONE OF THE GOVERNOR'S BODY-GUARD.—One of the men of his Excellency the Governor's Body-Guard, whose name is not mentioned, committed suicide, at Poona last Saturday, by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. It is not exactly known what prompted the unfortunate man to commit the rash deed.—*Observer.*

A CLERGYMAN'S PLANTAIN LEAVES.—Krishna Gopal, a Maharatta, was placed before Mr. Richardson at the Esplanade Court yesterday by Inspector Hurst, on a charge of stealing a few plantain leaves, the property of the Rev. Mr. Charles Gilder, valued at four annas. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to four days' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF COIR.—Shaik Mahomed Cassum was yesterday sentenced to eight days' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Richardson, at the Esplanade Police Court, for stealing a quantity of coir, the property of Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital when the trial was held, and his complaint remained undisposed of at that time, and formed the basis of the present proceeding. It was alleged by the complainant that about 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 30th June last, he and the members of his family were enjoying native music or *tom-toms* in the front verandah of his house, when the first accused came up with a stick in his hand, and asked the musicians to play better ; that they did not comply with his wish and he abused them ; that the complainant interfered and remonstrated with him for his improper behaviour, whereupon the first and the second accused, who had come up, dragged the complainant down into the street, where the third accused came and inflicted several wounds with a stick upon the complainant's head. The fourth accused hit him on the right arm. Both the wounds began to bleed. The fifth accused then struck complainant blows with a stick upon his back, which rendered him insensible, and he fell down. The sixth and seventh accused were with the others, but the complainant did not know what injuries they inflicted upon him after he had become unconscious. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment after his injuries were examined by the Assistant Surgeon in charge of the charitable dispensary at Bandora. It appeared that he remained under medical treatment for a period of more than twenty days ; that his hearing had been slightly impaired in consequence of the hurt caused to his head ; and that he was not yet able to attend to his ordinary pursuits as a fisherman, although more than two months had elapsed since the attack was made. In short, he was rendered unable without support to walk freely and fast. The complainant also alleged that, shortly before the attack, one Ellia Rao had come to his house to smoke his *beedies* ; that four other persons whom he named were standing on the road when the attack began ; and that his sons were not present when it commenced, but joined subsequently, and while endeavouring to rescue him received more or less beating for their pains. After his discharge from hospital on the 21st July, the complainant said he was engaged in raising a loan for the expenses of the prosecution until he filed his complaint in this Court on the 1st August last. The line of defence adopted by the accused consisted in their plea of *alibi*. The fact that a serious fight did take place between the rival factions of the Native Christians of Bandora at the time and place mentioned in the charge, was admitted by most of the accused persons. That the complainant received injury to his person in the course of the fight was also an undisputed fact. His Worship next considered the questions who took the initiative ; whether the accused persons had a common object in committing an offence ; whether they were the persons who, having been aware of this object, carried it out by attacking the complainant with sticks, &c. After reviewing the evidence at considerable length, his Worship convicted all the accused of both charges. For the second offence, they were all sentenced to a day's imprisonment ; and for the two offences, they were fined in addition as follows :—Nos. 1 and 2, Rs. 100 each, or in default six months' rigorous imprisonment ; Nos. 3, 4, and 5 Rs. 200 each, or in default a year's rigorous imprisonment ; and Nos. 6 and 7, Rs. 150 each, or in default nine months' rigorous imprisonment. Nos. 1 and 2 were to be bound over in Rs. 100 each, and the rest in Rs. 200 each, to keep the peace for a period of two years. Rs. 200 out of the fines were awarded as compensation to the prosecutor.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at Ghogari Mohola, respecting the death of a girl, named Khateeja, aged 7 years. Deceased was the daughter of a Mahomedan barber, named Oomer Noor Mahomed. On Saturday evening the girl's clothes accidentally came in contact with a naked kerosine oil lamp, and she was extensively burnt about the body, from the effects of which she died at 11 p. m. on Sunday. A verdict of accidental death from burns was recorded.

A PERFIDIOUS FRIEND.—Motiram Lulloo arrived in Bombay a few days ago in a destitute condition and would in all probability have starved had it not been for Rama Luxmen, who took him into his house and fed him. He paid his debt of gratitude to Rama by stealing a silver *kurgota*, valued at Rs. 450, from the pocket of a coat which the latter had placed on a nail the night previous. He was charged with the theft before Mr. Cooper by Inspector Dillon, who sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT AT FALKLAND ROAD.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, Ebrahim Sukoomea was again charged by Inspector Chislett with stealing a copper vessel, valued at Rs. 3-4, the property of Kesar Jan, a Mahomedan woman, from her residence at Falkland Road on Friday last. And the theft being reported to the police, the copper vessel was traced to the possession of a Marwarree, with whom it was pledged by the accused. The accused on pleading guilty to the charge, and also admitting one previous conviction, was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme of music will be played by the Band of the Marine Battalion at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club at 6 o'clock this evening :—

March.....	Endymion.....	M. Devery.
Overture	Il Conte D'Essex ...	Mercadante.
Operatic Selection..	Dorothy.....	M. Cellier.
Waltz	Soiree D'Ete...	Waldtenfel.
Polka	.....	Winn.
Galop	Earl of Chester.....	Koessl.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THEFT AT THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY STORES.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, Shaik Ameer Shaik Jamal, a tindal in the service of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company under Mr. Nicker, the Building Superintendent, was charged by Moonshi Hasson Mahomed, Chief Constable of the B. B. and C. I. Railway with stealing two copper bars, valued at Rs. 14-9, from the B. B. and C. I. Railway stores at Parel on Sunday last. The accused after stealing the two copper bars, cut them up into twenty-one small pieces, and was disposing of them to a Kojah named Dhurumsey Ludda at his grocery shop on Haines Road on Sunday evening last, when he was arrested. Shaik Ameer Shaik Jamal was convicted and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

HE OBJECTED TO ILL-TREATMENT.—Oosman Ameer and Amla Bundee Ali, two seamen, were placed before Mr. Richardson yesterday, by Inspector Lee-Smith, on a charge of deserting from the ship Valiant on the 31st of October last. Captain Douglas of the above ship said that the man had signed articles for eight months on the 6th of June last. On the night of the 31st October the accused deserted and were arrested next day. Accused No. 2 again deserted and was again arrested. Both men pleaded guilty. The second man said that he had been brutally treated when brought back on the first occasion, and so he had deserted the second time. The Magistrate sentenced them to eleven and eight days' rigorous imprisonment respectively, and directed that on the termination of their sentence they should be again placed on board.

A DARING ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY.—On Saturday last Deojee Yakoobjee, a servant employed in the Marine Office, went to the Currency Office to change notes of the value of Rs. 110 into silver. While counting the change Raymon Solomon came up to him and told him that as he could get change quicker than he could, he should give him the change and take a note for a hundred rupees instead. Solomon then asked Deojee if there was any small change among the rupees and on Deojee saying there was not Solomon said he did not want the money. Deojee then counted the money over again and found that Solomon had given him Rs. 20 short. He reported the matter to the police, and Inspector Beecoe arrested Solomon. He was placed before Mr. Richardson yesterday, and the case was remanded as the police have another charge of criminal breach of trust against him.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND ASSAULT.—Perozebai, an Erani Parsee Widow residing at Arab Lane, Grant Road, reports, that at 4 p. m. on Sunday last she left, locking her room-door ; and on her return at 9 p. m. found the place had been broken into. The lock of the door was lying on the ground. On entering her room, she found two Mahomedans engaged in searching her boxes. Both the men rushed at her, when she fell, and then they made off. On raising an alarm a police sepoy came up, and on examining her boxes, she found two silver bangles, and two silver snuff-boxes, valued at Rs. 15, a quantity of silk and cotton wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 75, and Rs. 50 in cash stolen. A small iron crowbar was also found in the room, the robbers having evidently used it in breaking open the boxes, &c. It is suspected it was the same thieves who, on the same night, broke into an adjoining house, occupied by a Parsee scene-painter. From that house, however, they carried away nothing.

PICK-POCKETING AT THE ALBERT MUSEUM.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, a noted character named Sowlia Kondajee was charged by Inspector Nolan before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing a purse containing a railway pass, a workman's ticket, and 7 pies, from the pocket of Hormusjee Manockjee, a fitter in service at the G. I. P. Railway Workshops at Parell, on Saturday afternoon last. The accused, it appears, on the afternoon in question was observed by a policeman examining the contents of a purse in a secluded part of the Museum. The policeman's suspicions being aroused, he took the accused over to one of the officials of the Museum, to whom the accused said the purse belonged to him. While the official was examining the purse ; the complainant chanced to come down from the upper gallery of the Museum, and observing the purse in the official's hand, claimed it as his property. The complainant on describing the contents of the purse correctly, the accused was handed over to the police. Sowlia Kondajee on pleading guilty to the charge and also admitting one previous conviction, was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

JUDGMENT IN THE BANDORA RIOTS CASE.

THE case in which Andrel Antone Prel and six other Portuguese fishermen were charged, in connection with the Bandora riots, with assaulting an old man named Doming Gonwyti, was called on for judgment before Mr. Keshavlal Hiralal, Magistrate and Deputy Collector, at the Thana Court, yesterday afternoon.

The Magistrate said that the accused persons were charged :—1stly, with riot under section 147, and 2ndly, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt under section 325 of the Indian Penal Code. They severally pleaded not guilty to both the counts. The case for the prosecution, as stated by the complainant, was briefly this. There are two factions among the Native Christian fishermen of Bandora, one of which is known by the name of the Church party, and the other by that of the laymen or village party. The members of either party bore animosity towards those of the other. The complainant and some others belonged to the latter or the laymen party, and the accused persons and others to the former or the Church party. There was a fight between them, first, in the Church of St. Peter's at Bandora, on the 14th April last, and again another before the house of the complainant, not far from St. Andrew's Church, in the suburb of Chembai, on the 30th June last. The persons, who were found to have engaged in the second fight were tried, and 17 were convicted under section 160 and sentenced each to rigorous imprisonment for one month and a fine of Rs. 20, while the rest were discharged. The convictions and sentences were, however, reversed in appeal by the Sessions Judge. The

CRICKET.

ALBERT C. C. *VS.* LORD REAY C. C.

ON Sunday last a cricket catch was played between the second eleven of the Albert and the first eleven of the Lord Reay Cricket Clubs, which ended in an easy victory of the former by 127 runs. The Albert captain, having won the toss, sent his men in to bat, and they scored 183 runs. The opposing team went in at 4 o'clock in the evening and were disposed off in 56 runs, in an hour, Mr. Banaji being very destructive with the ball. The following are the scores :—

ALBERT C. C. CLUB.

D. Banaji	33
M. Sanjana	10
K. Satin	29
S. Coachman	0
J. Roovala	22
S. Mistry	2
N. Massany	17
V. Parekh.....	1
B. Daroovala	22
Rustomkhan	14
A. Daroovala	6
Extras.....	17
Total...	183

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	R.	W.	M.
Banda	21	1	1
Unvala.....	45	2	3
Mistry	20	0	3
Khambata	9	0	1
Gavivala	28	5	1
Bharoocha	2	0	0

LORD REAY C. CLUB.

S. Patel.....	13
D. Javeri	0
S. Banda	2
R. Engineer.....	5
S. Madon	5
F. Shroff	4
C. Khambata	12
D. Mistry	8
D. Unvala	3
B. A. Bharucha	0
Banaji	1
Extras.....	3
Total...	56

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	R.	W.	M.
Banaji	22	7	3
Sanjana	31	4	1

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, Oct. 15.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Price Albert's (Somersetshire Lt. Inf.)—Lieut. G E B Graham resigns his commission.

The East Yorkshire Regt.—Capt W T Davies has been seconded for service in the Ordnance Store Dept

The Worcestershire Regt.—Sec Lieut H W Cobham has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt.—Lieut J E Tod has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Dorsetshire Regt—Capt J M Piercy to be Maj, vice A M Le M T Le Marchant, retired ; Lieut the Hon W M Eden to be Capt, in succession to Maj J W M Macartney, who holds an extra-regimental appointment ; Sec Lieut H S Hammond to be Lieut, vice the Hon W M Eden. The under-mentioned Sec Lieuts have been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps :—J C Sherer and F F Major.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt,—Sec Lieut F Woolsey has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Royal Irish Rifles—Lieut A V Weir has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

Afghan Commissariat—Dep Com., with the honorary rank of Capt, J C Gore, to be Commissary, with the honorary rank of Maj., vice G T Wawn, retired.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 30.

Carter, Capt, Beng, Comst Dept, on leave, from Quetta.

NOVEMBER 2.

Blackburn, 2nd Lieut, Ms, the Norfolk, on leave, from Wellington.

NOVEMBER 3.

Sheppard, Lieut-Col, Ms, Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.

Armitage, Capt, Ben, R A, on leave, from Rawal Pindi.

Paull, Major, Bo Lanc, Fusrs, on leave, from Ahmednagar.

Randolph, Lieut. Bo. Lanc. Fus, on leave, from Ahmednagar.

NOVEMBER 4.

Morgan, Lieut, Ben, 1st Suffolk Regt, from leave, from England.

Adamson, C I E, Maj, Ms Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

Estridge, Lieut, Ben, 2nd R W Surrey, from furlough, from England.

Borrodaile, Lieut, Ben, 32nd P Pioneers, on furlough, from Mean Meer.

Williams, Lieut, Bo, Adjt, 26th Bo I, on furlough, from Poona.

Graham, Lieut, Ms, Staff Carps, on expiration furlough, from England.

Rees, Col, Bo, Staff, from leave, from England.

Dunn, Capt, Bengal, expiration of furlough from England.

Wighton, Lt-Col, Bo, Ordnance Dept, expiration of furlough from England.

Le Mottee, Surg-Major, Bengal, Medical Staff, expiration of leave from England.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER, 3.

Osborn, Lt-Col, R E, on duty to Deolali.

NOVEMBER 4.

Lowis, Lieut, Bo 9th Bo, Inft. on duty to Poona.

Adamson, C I E, Major, Ms, Staff Corps, on expiration of furlough, to Rangoon.

Estridge, Lt, Bengal 2nd R W Surrey, on expiration of fur to Umballa.

Morgan, Lieut, 1st Suffolk Regt on expiration of furlough to Jhansi.

Le Mottee, Surgn-Major, Bengal Medical Staff, expiration of leave to Delhi.

NOVEMBER. 5.

Hunter, Lt-Col Bo Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

Borrodaile, Lieut, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough to England.

Armitage, Capt, Bengal R A, on leave, to England.

Graham, Lt, Mrs Staff Corps, expiration of furlough, to Bellary.

Spencer, Major, Bo R A, appointment to Deesa.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY,

Commanding, Bo Vol R Corps.

Bombay, 5th November, 1889.

1. There will be a drill for "A" Company every Wednesday until further orders at 6-30 a.m. at the oval. Uniform, red, white or khaki.

2. The following promotion will take effect in "K" Company (Cadets) from this date :—Corporal J. Francis to be Sergeant vice Sergeant J. Fernandez resigned.

3. The following extract from General Orders is published for information :—Bombay Castle, 30th October 1889.

No. 556, Bo, Vol. Rifle Corps—The undermentioned officer is permitted to resign his Commission :—Lieutenant W. T. Tucker.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

4. There will be a parade at the back of the Marine Lines at 7 o'clock this morning, Uniform, swords and bandoliers.

5. There will be drill at the back of the Marine Lines at 7 a.m. on Thursday the 7th instant. Plain clothes, without arms.

6. The following promotions will take effect from this date. To be Lance-Corporals :—Troopers H. S. Symons and J. Brooks.

By Order,
T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS

By Major G. W. Roughton, Commandant,

Bombay Vol. Artillery.

Bombay, November 4th, 1889.

1. The following drills will take place this week :—Tuesday, 5th, Wednesday, 6th, and Thursday, 7th, at 7 a.m.—Gun drill in the Arsenal compound. Members of the proficiency class and recruits are particularly requested to attend these drills.

2. The proficiency class will be held at headquarters on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings at 6-30.

3. On Saturday, the 9th inst., the Battery will parade at the Apollo Bander at 4-15 p.m., and proceed to Middle Ground Fort for drill at the 9" and 12-5" R. M. L. guns. Dress—uniform and helmets without ball, badge or chin-chain.

By Order.
L. PENNY, Second Lieut, Acting Adjutant, Bo. Vo A.

NAVAL VOLUNTEERS FOR BOMBAY.

WE are very likely soon to see a Naval Volunteer Force raised in Bombay, writes the *Civil and Military Gazette*. Already that port can boast of a Volunteer Artillery, and steps have recently been taken to form a second battery ; but it appears there is very great need there of a Naval Volunteer battery. At present there is no regular organisation at Bombay for manning the guard boats which, in case of war, would be required for the protection of the minefield. The Government of India is, therefore, we believe, inclined to encourage and assist in every manner possible the formation of a Volunteer Naval battery for this purpose. Of course, in India, the number of nautical men is very limited, but judging from the success which has attended the raising of the Naval Volunteer Force at Karachi—a port with much smaller resources than Bombay—the Government of India hopes that, considering the attractive nature of the service, a sufficient number might be obtained in Bombay to form a useful adjunct to the local defence scheme. To assist in this movement, the Indian Mar

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Peroshaw, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

"CEYLON TEA" as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and Poona Club. Sample tins, containing 6lbs, obtainable at the Offices of PRIPSON & Co.

THE INDIAN TEA SUPPLY Co.—The Cheapest and best TEAS, in ½, 1, 2 and 5lb. Tins.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Sole Agents, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

MATHERAN.—WANTED Furnished BUNGALOW, Four or Five Rooms, for two months. Address stating terms "P.," care of this office.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6th, TEA and PUBLIC MEETING. Tea 6-30 p.m. Tickets Re 1. Children half-price. Chair to be taken at 8 p.m. by Mr. H. A. GEYER. Songs and Solos. Admission free.

REPORTER.—WANTED at once for an English Daily, Experienced Verbatim Short-hand Reporter. Address stating salary required and enclosing copies of testimonials, A. Z., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED,—A first-class Single-seated C-Spring English VICTORIA, Second-hand, in perfect order. Must be very light for an Arab horse. Apply DR. McEVOY, Adelphi Hotel.

A LADY of experience, highly recommended, wishes to have One or Two Young Children entrusted to her motherly care. References given and required. Apply by letter to Mrs. SHARMAN, 12 Church Row, Hampstead, London, N. W., England.

VACANT—TWO AIRY FRONT ROOMS, with Board and Lodging, for Two Single Gentlemen. Terms moderate. Apply Mrs. COLCHAN, No. 125, Frere Road, Mody Bay.

TENNIS! TENNIS! Ayres' Championship Tennis Balls, Rs. 9-8 per doz. Sialkote Bats, from Rs. 3 each. WRIGHT & Co., Chemists, Mint Road, Fort.

A HANDSOME PIANO FOR SALE, by Collard and Collard, quite new, only six months in Owner's hand. Price £120. On view at Messrs. COWASJI DINSHAW & Bros.

THE "CHAMPION" HAND ICE MACHINE, indispensable for Camp and Up-country Residences, Simple, Effectual, Economical, in stock. F. W. SHALLIS, Marine Street, Bombay.

BONA-FIDE SALE of Mr. A. PELL'S specially designed valuable Household Furniture, at Cumballa Hill, close to Kemp's, on WEDNESDAY, 6th Nov. Property on view.

BOOT.—Traveller Wanted for Bombay and India, to sell Boots and Shoes from samples. 5 per cent. commission offered. Apply MAJOR HOWE and Co., Shoe and Boot Manufacturers, 13, Queen Victoria Street, City, London, England.

SUPERIOR JAVA CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, at Rs. 3, 2-12 and 2-8 per 100, respectively. These Cigars are expressly prepared for us of the finest selected and well-matured Java tobacco, and all lover of Java brand should give them a trial. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE reasons why Motivala's Preparations, viz., his Cough and Dinner Pills, Dysentrodyne, Diarrhœa Drops, Tooth Powder and Ringworm Powder, have succeeded, are that they are Cheap, Efficacious and Harmless. See handbills for opinions of the press, medical and lay certificates from Europeans and Natives. Manufacturer, S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

SEWING MACHINES, Tricycles, Bicycles, &c., of the finest make, with all the latest improvements.—H. GEYER and Co., Ld., Bombay.

THE BEE—The One-day BEE TIME-PIECES, will go in any position. Warranted to keep perfect time. Timepiece Rs. 4 with Alarum Rs. 7. JEHANGIR CURSETJEE COWASJEE, Watch-maker and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

WANTED a safe lucrative concern for investment of one lac of rupees or more. Apply "H. B. K.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

REQUIRED, for Survey and Settlement Department in the Meywar State, Measurers on Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per month; must understand Cross Staff thoroughly. Apply SETTLEMENT OFFICER, Meywar, Camp Neemuch.

A LADY having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONZOUR, care of this paper.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. at Re. 1 each.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Re. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now OPEN. It is the most comfortable, central, and accommodating Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. Terms moderate.

ILLUMINATION LANTERNS FOR SALE.—A large quantity in Fancy and Plain Colored GLASS. Also Tumblers for Bhuttics. Apply to LUDHA EBRAIM & Co., Bellasis Road.

TEA KETTLES.—Plain Tilting Electro-plated KETTLES with Spirit Lamp Heaters, Rs. 40 and Rs. 45.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

GLUTEN and JAMBOOL BISCUITS, the new CURE for DIABETES, Rs. 2 per lb.—PEARSE, 7, Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE—A grey Arab PONY, a capital and quiet hack. Enquire Surgeon-Major W. K. HATCH.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

GUINNESS' STOUT, bottled by T. P., Griffin & Co., London, as supplied to the P. and O. Steamers. Bombay Agents:—Phipson & Co

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

CLEARANCE SALE at V. Shamjee and Co., Milliners. Prices reduced from 20 to 50 per cent. No reasonable offer will be refused. An early visit requested.

THE only Firm who undertake repairing and Tuning Patent Aristons and keep repairing materials in stock is STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED, a choice selection of LADIES' SATIN SHOES in various Colors and the New Brown Russia Shoe for evening wear.—BADHAM PILE & Co., Ld.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 35, Medows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A pair of coupled Horizontal High-pressure Condensing ENGINES. Makers, Hick, Hargreaves and Co. Also Four Lancashire Steam Boilers. All in good order and can be seen at full work at the Goosery Cotton Mills, Calcutta.

CLEARANCE OF BEST PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.

WE are offering a splendid Stock of all kinds of Plated Ware and Cutlery, consisting of Knives, Forks, Spoons, Cruet Stands, etc., etc., at greatly reduced prices.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., Ld.,
18, MARINE STREET.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,

SURGEON DENTIST.

(TWELVE YEARS WITH THE LATE MR. E. M. WALTON.)

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THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.

The APOLLINARIS CO., LIMITED, London, beg to announce that, as numerous Aperient Waters are offered to the public under names of which the word "HUNYADI" forms part, they have now adopted an additional Label, comprising their Registered Trade Mark of selection, which consists of a RED DIAMOND.

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DEMAND THE DIAMOND MARK,

and insist upon receiving the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER of the APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED, London.

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SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash, Rs. 720.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. „ 36.

The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash, Rs. 780.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. „ 38.

Zinc-lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited,

Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.

AUTHORISED.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

SALE OF very valuable Landed Properties, at Grant Road and Fort.

On the undermentioned days, time, and place, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Waghjee Koreje, by virtue of a mortgage deed, dated 4th November, 1887, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Bai Dhunbaijee, widow of Dhunjeebhoy, Nusserwanjee Cama.

LOT No. 1—THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 5th November, 1889, at 4 p m., on the premises:—

Firstly—All that piece of land or ground, situated on the south side of Grant Road, in the Island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 43,830 square yards, and bounded on the east partly by the property of A. G. Deña, and partly by a public road, on the west by a public road leading from Grant Road to Girgaum Road, on the north by the covered drain by the side of Grant Road aforesaid, and on the south by Foras Road, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 86-87 and new No. 13,564.

LOT No. 2—TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 6th November 1889, at 4 p.m., on the premises:—

Secondly.—All that piece of land, containing by admeasurement 1896·9 square yards, situate on the south side of Nanabhoy Lane within the Fort in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered by the Collector under old No. 183, new No. 5036, old Surveys No 1141 and 1142, new Survey No. 9410, standing in the name of the said Bai Dhunbaijee, widow, together with the house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under ward No. 1655, street No. 7, and bounded on the east by the property hereinafter thirdly described, on the west by the property of new Survey No. 9409, standing in the Collector's books in the name of Bai Awabai, widow and executrix of Framjee Shapoorjee Cooper, on the north by the said Nanabhoy Lane, and on the south by a sweeper's passage.

LOT No. 3.—TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 6th November, 1889, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises:—

Thirdly.—All that piece of land, containing by admeasurement 1806·9 square yards, registered by the Collector under old No. 161, new No. 5014, old Survey Nos. 1139 and 1140, new Survey No. 9411, standing in the Collector's books in the name of the said Bai Dhunbaijee, widow, situated on the south side of Nanabhoy Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under ward No. 1653, street No. 9, and bounded on the west by the property hereinbefore secondly described, on the east by the property, new Survey No. 9112 registered in the Collector's book in the name of Rustamjee Cawasjee, on the north by the said Nanabhoy Lane, and on the south by sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT LOHAR CHAWL, BOMBAY.

Under the order of C. A. Turner, Esquire, Official Assignee of the court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in Bombay and Assignee of the Estate and effects of Sobhagchund Dowlatchund, an Insolvent, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on the premises unless previously disposed of by private sale on Tuesday the 3rd day of December 1889 at 4 p.m., the following immoveable property:—

All the "right title and interest" of Sobhagchund Dowlutchand (now an Insolvent) and of C. A. Turner, Esquire, the Official Assignee, the Assignee of the Estate and effects of the said Insolvent and of the equitable mortgagees of such Insolvent in all that piece of land (whereof part is of Pension and Tax tenure paying to Government eight annas and eight pies per annum computed to contain 116 square yards and assessed in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 132, new No. 1079, old survey No. 9-1190, new survey No. 1799 and the remainder thereof is of quit and ground rent tenure computed to contain 195 square yards but assessed as containing 313 7-9 square yards and paying to Government Rs. 5-7-9 per annum, and assessed in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue as old No. 1134, new No. 6580, old survey No. 1138, and new survey No. 1799, but subject as to both or one or other of the said portions to the deduction for "set back" here-in-after mentioned) situate on the South side of Lohar Chawl street, outside the Fort, and in the sub Registration District of Bombay formerly computed to contain 3334 square yards or thereabouts but now containing a somewhat smaller area in consequence of a certain portion of the said original area having been recently taken or being about to be taken for the widening of Lohar Chawl street be the same more or less and bounded as follows that is to say, on the north partly by the said Lohar Chawl street and partly by the property late of Raghoba Gopal and now of Ramjee Hirjee Sawal Desai, on the East partly by the last mentioned property and partly by the property of and on the south and west by property late of Bhana Kharwa, and now of Hajee Hasum Hajee Abdulla together with the new erected and not wholly completed messuage tenement and dwelling house now erected and standing on the said piece of land which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Sobhagchund Dowlatchand and are now in the occupation of his equitable mortgagees.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Hore, Conroy and Brown (the attorneys for the equitable Mortgagees) or to the Undersigned.

SALE OF MAGAZINE BUILDING FOR REMOVAL.

Under instructions from Colonel W. Osborn, R. E. Executive Engineer, Military works, Bombay, the undersigned will sell for removal by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 5th November, at 2 p. m., on the premises, at Apollo Bunder, the whole of the materials of the Magazine at the old Saluting Battery, near the Apollo Hotel.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, November 5th, 188.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 4.

OUR report under Saturday evening's date contained the latest commercial and financial advices wired through the usual channel; and we have only local news to chronicle this evening.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	4,24,965
„ „ Branches	Dec.	„	1,27,291
Other Deposits	Inc.	„	27,52,701
Government Securities	Dec.	„	3,70,180
Loans	Dec.	„	9,67,896
Bills Discounted	Inc.	„	17,64,530
Cash with other Banks	Dec.	„	1,96,100
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	„	19,92,714

When the directors of the Presidency Bank separated after their board meeting last Thursday, leaving their minimum rate at three per cent., it was opined that the increased demand for money which may be expected to follow the advent of the new Cotton crop had not yet begun to make itself felt; and this is confirmed by the Bank's Statement issued this afternoon, which shows an increase in the Cash Balance of nearly 20 lakhs; for though there had been a considerable increase in the item of Bills discounted, a much more than counterbalancing accession to private deposits is shown by the figures which we give above, while Loans had fallen off materially, making the net diminution in the trade demand some 19½ lakhs.

COTTON.—With some improvement on Saturday, enquiry for the staple from all quarters has still been slack to-day, and the reported transactions hardly sum up 1,000 bales. Of these the bulk was in ready stuff, say new Julgaum, at Rs. 215-18; and old Karanja, at Rs. 203 per candy; the balance being a small line in new 'Fully Good' Bhownuggur, for May delivery, at Rs. 212 per candy. The tone of the Market remains steady and prices are unchanged.

Seasonable weather, bright, with no sign of rain, is reported by the official telegraphic weather and crop summary issued to-day to have prevailed over the whole of the Cotton area since the middle of last week, and the accounts are consequently uniformly favourable from every quarter. The Bengal crop was being harvested in the more forward districts, and at Bearwar picking had become general, the plants continuing to flourish. Throughout the Oomrawattee circle picking was general, and at Julgaum the Cotton was coming to market in small quantities. At Bellary the plants continued to show more improvement, while at Broach they were flourishing and in flower, and were profitting by the dewy mornings so beneficial to the staple of the Cotton. From the Dhollera circle accounts are again satisfactory. At Wadwan and Bhownuggar the crop was doing well, and the flowering of the plants was advanced in the former district; while at Virumgaum they were showing bolls, and in some villages in the Dhollera district proper, plants of the first sowing were shedding them.

WHEAT has quite settled down to its previous quiet tone to-day, and we have to report a small business, last quotations, however, being maintained for all descriptions. The Wheat crop is reported to be doing well in the Khangaum district; and a larger area has been sown with it this year at Hubli.

SEEDS have also been neglected by exporters to-day, and transactions have been upon a small scale at the previous level of rates, the feeling being steady. The linseed crop in the Khangaum district is stated to be doing well.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,615	bales.
Wheat	11,206	cwt.
Linseed	2,287	„
Rapeseed	2,850	„
Gingelly	1,809	„
Poppy seed	615	„
Castor Seed	544	„

FREIGHTS are dull. Hardly any cargo is obtainable for prompt shipment; and there is nothing doing forward, speculators being the only sellers at cheap rates.

EXCHANGE has been quieter to-day, and we close at 1s. 4 21-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, ready and forward, and at 1s. 4 29 32d. for forward Credits. The market opened nominally at Saturday's closing rates, but it soon became apparent that the demand for Bank remittance was likely to be greater than it had been, and banks at once lowered their drawing and buying rates by 1-32d. all round, not, however, before a fair amount of Telegraphic and Demand had been obtained at 1s. 4 11-16d. and 1s. 4 23-32d. respectively, for forward transfer and delivery. In Merchants' Bills, on the other hand, there was hardly anything doing. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 11-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 21-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 25-32d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 4⅛ to 29-32d.	„
Francs do.	1·78.	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER was strong in the earlier part of the day in anticipation of the increase in the Bank of Bombay's Cash Balance, and 99½ was quoted for a short time for Fours for Money, and 99½ for Account; but the feeling became weaker thereafter, and 99⅜ to 7-16 became the cash price (which closed at the lower quotation), and 99 3-16 for the November settlement.

SHARES.—Cotton Mill scrip has been in fair request to-day, and prices have advanced in a number of cases. Presidency Mill shares are Rs. 20 higher; Sholapore have advanced Rs. 10; Alliance to the same extent; Maneckji Petit are Rs. 7½ higher; Morarji Gokuldas Rs. 5; and Leopold Bleaching Rs. 3 at our quotations. Mofussil Press shares are Rs. 2½ higher at Rs. 422½ per share.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 5-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5 1½
8¼ „ „	6 4
40s Mule Twist	9½
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4 7-16d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	96⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	86½
4 per cent. Rupee paper	68⅜
4½ per cent. „	70 15-16
3¼ per cent. Sterling Loan	107
Bar Silver	43½d. per oz.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

(NOVEMBER 4.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Madras-Penang cable interrupted. Section Elephant Point-Penang right.
Line Bangkok-Saigon interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p m. of the 4th Nov. 1889.

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied transmission.* Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	4	7	2	...	19
Suez	4	6	28	1	38

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 4th Nov. 1889.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	2	50	...	6
„ Kurrachee	...	16	...	3
„ Madras	...	29	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 3.

10 p.m.	75·0

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4.

6 a.m.	72·1
10 a.m.	78·5
2 p.m.	85·6
4 p.m.	84·4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

ARNOTT—Oct 9, at Hamilton-drive, Hillhead, wife of Surg-Major J Arnott, MD, Grant Medical College, Bombay, daughter.

MAUNSELL—Oct 10, at Cheyne House, Chelsea Embankment, wife of Capt C H W Maunsell, East Yorkshire Regt, son.

MARRIAGES.

DOMVILE—ELPHINSTONE—Oct 10, at West-hill Church, Wandsworth, Capt J R C Domvile, 7th Bombay Cavalry, Com Aden Troop, to Constance Julia, daughter of Howard Warburton Elphinstone, of Struan, Wimbledon-park.

GILLAN—VAN BAERLE—Oct 10, at Carmunnock, Lanarkshire, in the parish church, Robert Woodburn Gillan, Indian Civil Service, Barrister-at-law, to Mary Emma Caroline, daughter of William Hislop van Baerle, of Fulham.

HARRISON—LUSH—Oct 10, at All Saints' Wrington, Somerset, Keith Cockburn, son of H A Harrison, late Bengal Civil Service, to Alice E M daughter of late R C Lush, B L.

KIRKPATRICK—BAILLIE—Oct 12, at Brussels, at the Hotel de Ville, and subsequently at the Church of the Resurrection, William P Kirkpatrick, C E, son of late R S Kirkpatrick, of Brussels, to Anne Catherine, daughter of Lieut-Gen J C P Baillie, H M Indian Army (Bengal).

McWILLIAM—McMAHON—Oct 1, at St Mary Abbott's, Kensington, Ormiston G R McWilliam, Bengal Civil Service (Retired), to Jessie Elizabeth, daughter of Major-General C A McMahon, of Nevera-square.

DEATHS.

BRYANS—Oct 13, at Victoria-street, S W, James William Bryans, late Capt H M Bombay Army, aged 61.

CURTIS—Oct 10, at Dinan, Cotes du-Nord, France, Col J C Curtis, Retired List, Bengal Army, aged 63.

HEATHCOTE—Aug 31, at Uplands, Hamilton-on-Forth, Tasmania, Maj-Gen C T Heathcote, C B, Bombay Staff Corps, aged 59.

MURRAY—Oct 17, at Ryde, Isle of Wight, Maj-Gen R Murray, R A, B S C, and C S I, late Director-General of Telegraphs in India, aged 61.

RUNDALL—Oct 13, at Thun, Switzerland, Fanny Ada, wife of Gen F H Rundall, R E, C S I, aged 63.

SALMON—Oct 11, at Dunedin, Merton-road, Southsea, Col G F J Salmon, of the Madras Army (retired), formerly Com of the 9th M N I, aged 72.

SLEEMAN—Oct 15, at the Weir End, Ross, Hereford, Col James Sleeman, H M Bengal Army, late General Supt for the suppression of Thuggee in India.

TREVOR—Oct 11, at Colville-terrace, Notting-hill, Mary, widow of late Capt R G Trevor, of the Bengal Cavalry, one of the few survivors of the Afghan disaster of 1842, aged 79.

WOOLDRIDGE—Oct 15, at Hampstead, Col de L R F Wooldridge, Bombay Staff Corps.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1889.

THE blue-book, annually presented to Parliament, on sanitary measures in India, has for the second time made its appearance without the memoranda of the Army Sanitary Commission, which used to form an interesting feature of this publication. Since the retirement of Dr. John Sutherland that "wise and admirable old man," as Sir Henry Yule, departing somewhat from official language describes him, the Army Sanitary Commission, so far as India is concerned, has practically ceased to exist. The consequence is that the blue-book now merely consists of the usual réchauffé of the results and opinions previously communicated to the authorities in this country by the various officials, drawn up by an India Office clerk, together with abstracts of the Presidency Sanitary Reports, the municipal and health reports of Calcutta and Bombay, and the municipal report of Madras. As an appendix this year there is printed a despatch by Lord Cross to the Government of India, dated January 10 last, commenting on the resolution issued about a year ago dealing with sanitary reform, and drawing attention to an exhaustive minute prepared by Sir Henry Yule who, as is pointed out for several years, sat on the defunct or rather remodelled Sanitary Commission as the representative of the Secretary of State. This document was written some time ago on the basis of a despatch to be sent out to the Supreme Government, but for various reasons decision was delayed, and in the meantime it was to some extent forestalled by the appearance of the Simla resolution already referred to. Sir Henry Yule admits that the intended despatch was in a "considerable measure" anticipated by the spontaneous action of the Supreme Government, but he deals with many points not specially noticed in their resolution, and as he writes with a knowledge and authority derived from exceptional experience, we think the Secretary of State deserves the thanks of all sanitary reformers for having ordained that this valuable State paper, as we must consider it, shall not be hidden away in the pigeon-holes of the Whitehall Bureau. Lord Cross commends the minute to the consideration of the Marquis of Lansdowne's Government, and of the sanitary officers. As English blue-books are not generally accessible to the public here it might be advisable to give the minute extended publicity by reproducing it in the Government *Gazettes*.

Sanitary progress is a plant of slow growth, and although some people may be inclined to think that Sir Henry Yule is disposed to take rather too gloomy a view of the actual condition of things, it is only fair to him to say that he makes full allowance for the difficulties in the way of reform. He confesses, in fact, that the task that we have undertaken may be said to involve the creation of something like a new moral sense among the inhabitants of India. It is possible, he further admits, "that such a creation has already begun, and that it has made more progress than we," that is people at home, "are aware of." We are glad to believe that the advance in the spread of right ideas on this subject, much as it may fall below the desired standard, is greater than is supposed in some quarters in England as Sir Henry Yule would probably have been the first to admit had he been in possession of the Government of India Resolution of July 1888 before he placed his views on paper. "The ignorance of the people on all sanitary questions has been," the Government in that resolution remind us, "in some measure mitigated by the Department of Public Education, which has imported into the school curriculum instruction in the elementary principles of sanitary science. Popular prejudices have been combated by the judicious influence of the officers of Government, and by the introduction of improved sanitary methods wherever this was practicable. Sanitary Commissioners have been appointed in all provinces. Information regarding the sanitary needs of towns and later of rural areas has been collected, and in many municipalities and some rural areas this information has been turned to account in the provision of a pure water-supply, of improved drainage, and of better conservancy arrangements." Indeed, when we compare the state of public opinion in England with regard to sanitation with what it was when men like Mr. Chadwick and Dr. Southwood Smith commenced their labours, and remember the time it took to overcome all the obstacles raised by our own countrymen—we are not sure that even now the old conservatism has entirely died out—we may be thankful, all things considered, that India is not more backward than she is. Some of our readers will doubtless share Sir Henry Yule's regret that the Department of Public Health that was established in Calcutta in 1864, under the presidency of Sir John (then Mr. Strachey), was not given a longer trial. That body which was the outcome of the Royal Commission of 1859, had not existed two years when its head was removed to another appointment, and the office from which so much was expected was practically abolished. Although the president had associated with him a doctor and two military officers as additional members, he together with the secretary, also a medical man, was in reality the Board. "It may or may not have been," says Sir H. Yule, "a very efficient instrument during its short life, but it is difficult to believe that if it had continued to exist, and under the presidency of a gentleman of the ability and knowledge of its first head, it would not have developed into a valuable and progressive agency, which by this time would have left a deep mark in the sanitary improvement of the country. One of the main objects of Sir Henry Yule's paper is to enforce the necessity of the employment of experts. Sir John Strachey certainly was not an expert, but possibly Sir Henry thinks that by study and experience he would in course of time have become one. We were anxious to see whether Sir Henry after his eulogy of the department, that for some reason or other was so ruthlessly sacrificed by the then Governor-General Sir John Lawrence, would recommend its resuscitation. He does not do so, but he insists upon the need of having in each of the Presidencies and greater provinces for advice, direction, and review "an engineer of recognized experience in this special branch of work." He apparently thinks that the resources of India are not equal to providing the necessary experts, for he adds that "without such an authority at hand, it would most certainly be necessary that projects of any considerable importance for the supply of water and for town sewage should be sent home for submission here to a consulting engineer of experience and reputation; a course which would involve possibly "great deal of delay and very probably a large and unprofitable expenditure of labour and money in the preparations of projects eventually condemned as unsuitable."

This is a point upon which we in Bombay have seen reason to form a similar opinion, and the Corporation has just decided to send to England for an expert in sanitary engineering. Surely if among all the many scientifically trained officers in the employ of the Indian Government there are none capable of advising as to a water-supply or the disposal of town sewage then the sooner this defect is remedied the better. After all it is pretty much a question of training, and there is plenty of the right material among the engineers of India, a body of men perhaps unsurpassed in any part of the world, if their energies are turned into the right channel. In more than a single instance Sir Henry Yule betrays the fact that his information is not quite up to date, as one would hardly expect in a veteran official, even though he has filled the exalted position of a member of the Secretary of State's Council. For example, he writes:—"I do not know to what degree instruction in sanitary principles is given in schools and colleges." He might have learned, we suppose from his junior colleague, Sir James Peile, what he has since ascertained from the Resolution of the Government of India, that at any rate elementary instruction in such matters is regularly taught in our schools. In one respect we are pleased to notice that Sir Henry is accurately informed as to what is going on here. After referring to the proposal made some years ago—was it ever carried out?—that a free ration of cocoa should be issued to men quartered in the Ghorpuri barracks before going on parade in early morning or on sentry after midnight, and that each soldier should be allowed a change of clothes "when he comes in heated from parade or exercise," Sir Henry Yule observes—and we hope our up-country contemporaries will be so good as to take note of the observation—"in the Bombay Presidency generally it appears to me that the largest general progress in sanitary work has been effected."

BI-METALLISM, writes our London correspondent, is making rapid strides in England. In a quiet way a most active propaganda is being carried on, particularly in the large centres of population—in manufacturing districts particularly. Not much is being done in London, which is too vast to be taken in hand. Its people cannot be got to work to a common end. It is different in places like Manchester, Oldham, Blackburn, and the Yorkshire towns. Here united action is possible, and here it is the most effective work for bi-metallism is being done. If the general election be postponed for twelve months or more I, for one, should not be at all surprised to find bi-metallism constituted, so far as the northern manufacturing centres, and a few agricultural counties are concerned, a test question, and candidates be voted not on the ground of their being Tory or Liberal, but as Mono-metallist or Bi-metallist. The position of the question, internationally, is that all the principal Governments are ready now, as they were in 1881, to adopt measures in concert for the free coinage of gold and silver at a fixed ratio, except England and Germany, and the action of the latter would, practically, be governed by the former. Since then England, so far as her ruling statesmen are concerned, has stood still; indeed, some of them, such as Lord Salisbury and Mr. Goschen, have distinctly retrograded, while Mr. Gladstone has become fierce in his opposition. Germany, on the other hand, has advanced. Her position is a great deal ahead of what it was eight years ago. Bi-metallists are in a decided majority in the German Reichstag. The Great Central European Empire is ready at once to take measures for the restoration of the value of silver by making it once more a standard coin of circulation, if England's concurrence is assured. Everything depends upon the extent to which pressure can be brought to bear upon the British Government to take action. If many more bye-elections go wrong for the Government, and if the bi-metallists, who have no lack of funds for the task, can convince the artisans and the farming interests that bi-metallism will better their position; and if, again Lord Salisbury is alert enough he might by a judiciously-phrased silver company at the next appeal to the counties carry the counties and the big towns. The "ifs" are important. Nevertheless, if there were men in the Tory camp, as shrewd in working such a matter as there are men in the Liberal camp, who are successfully working social improvement of the poorer classes by means of legislation, the prospects of maintaining the Unionist position would be vastly improved. This, however, may not be looked for to any great extent, but, as a factor,—not the supreme factor, but, as a factor,—bi-metallism is sure to play a part in the next great electoral contest. So far the bi-metallists are having the best of the speaking. The mono-metallists utter never a word. It will be remembered that at the great Monetary Conference at Paris, in August last, not a single English mono-metallist said a word for the faith that was in him. Do mono-metallists wish judgment to go by default?

SIR SOMERS VINE has returned from his official visit to the Colonies, and the result of his mission is declared with an amplitude that could hardly have been exceeded if he had been on a highly successful voyage of discovery to the North Pole. The Assistant Director of the Imperial Institute, or whatever his designation may be, has evidently missed his proper vocation in life. After reading the account of how by his tact and persuasiveness he overcame all opposition to the South Kensington scheme, turning active opponents into enthusiastic supporters, it is impossible to help feeling that Nature intended Sir Somers Vine to be a diplomatist. Misunderstandings, prejudices, difficulties of all kinds vanished before his representations, and unless the interest he everywhere created should in his absence be effaced, it appears that the Imperial Institute will have no occasion to complain of want of co-operation from the Colonies. Sir Somers Vine reports that he met one man, the President of the Winnipeg Board of Trade, "who had never heard of the Institute." A good many people who under pressure of one kind or other were compelled to put their hands very deeply in their pockets two years ago, doubtless wish that they had been in the same state of happy ignorance. A portentously long article contributed to the *Times* by a correspondent, is not confined to describing Sir Somers Vine's pleasant trip, but gives us for the first time some account of what Lord Herschell was able to do for the Institute in India. It is now admitted that his lordship's visit to India was undertaken entirely in the interests of the Imperial Institute, and judging from what we are now told about it, the Chairman of the Organizing Committee has no reason to complain of the reception he met with.

IN accordance with the intimation we published a couple of months ago a Government Resolution has been issued restricting to Presidential towns the presentation of addresses to his Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor of Wales. The Resolution has been promulgated in consequence of the receipt of a telegram from the Government of India with reference to the proposal of the Municipality of Poona to offer an address of welcome. The terms of the Resolution which may be commended for their guidance to many municipalities in this and other presidencies are as follows:—The Collector of Poona should be requested to inform the Municipality that Government while fully appreciating their desire to testify their loyalty to her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress and respect for his Royal Highness regret that the permission cannot be granted as under instructions received from England; addresses will be received by his

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN EGYPT.

CAIRO, Nov. 3.

The Prince of Wales with Prince George of Wales attended divine service at All Saints' Church to-day, subsequently lunching with Sir Francis Grenfell.

In the evening their Royal Highnesses dined with Riaz Pasha, meeting all the Egyptian and British notabilities.

THE KAISER'S VISIT TO TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 3.

The Kaiser William and the Empress attended the German Church at Pera to-day, being escorted there by a detachment of Lancers.

It is estimated that two hundred thousand persons visited the suburb to witness the pageant.

The streets were crowded and the windows of the houses all packed with spectators.

After the Imperial party left Pera the crowd quietly dispersed.

THE GLASGOW CATASTROPHE.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The total number of persons who lost their lives in the disaster at Glasgow is officially stated at twenty-nine.

Her Majesty the Queen telegraphed an expression of sympathy with the sufferers.

A BARONETCY FOR ALDERMAN WHITEHEAD.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The services of Alderman Whitehead as Lord Mayor of London are to be rewarded with a baronetcy.

NEWS OF STANLEY AND EMIN.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

A telegram to hand to-day says that Mr. Stanley wrote from Victoria Nyanza on August 29 to Emin Pasha at Cassati, the letter being carried by a Greek merchant named Marco. With Stanley at that time were Osman Effendi, Hassan, a Tunisian apothecary; and Messrs. Stairs, Nelson, Parke, and Bonny, and eight hundred people who will accompany him to Mpwapwa.

THE MAHDISTS AT WADELAI.

It is reported that the Mahdists now occupy Wadelai.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CARPET MILL DISASTER.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The total number of casualties from accident at the Glasgow Carpet Factory is thirty killed and nine seriously injured.

MORE NEWS ABOUT STANLEY.

ZANZIBAR, Nov. 3.

Letters have been received here from Mr. Stanley, dated Victoria Nyanza, 29th August. He was then marching on Mpwapwa with eight hundred followers. Letters also bring news that Wadelai is in the hands of the Mahdists.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN CAIRO.

CAIRO, Nov. 3.

The Prince of Wales had lunched with General Grenfell to-day, and dined with Riaz Pasha in the evening. His Royal Highness returns to Athens on Tuesday.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM AND THE SULTAN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 3.

Emperor William dined with the Sultan on Saturday when a most cordial conversation took place between the two Sovereigns. A grand reception at the palace took place afterwards.

PRINCE FERDINAND.

SOFIA, Nov. 3.

Prince Ferdinand, in his speech at the opening of the Sobranjee, dwelt upon the progress and peacefulness of Bulgaria.

LORD AND LADY LANSDOWNE ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 4.

H. E. the Viceroy and Lady Lansdowne complete their voyage by boat down the Indus to-morrow, Tuesday, being timed to reach Tel Kafir Kot this afternoon.

MAHARAJAH DHULIP SINGH'S MANIFESTO.

Several members of the native bar in the Punjab have received copies of Maharajah Dhulip Singh's manifesto from Calcutta and Rawal Pindi. One native barrister sent his copy to the Lieutenant-Governor's Private Secretary, while others have sent theirs to the Deputy Commissioner, Lahore.

A SUB-EDITOR COMMITTED FOR FORGERY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 4.

A sub-editor of a vernacular paper in Calcutta will be committed to the next Sessions for forging the name of a relative and drawing money from the Postal Savings Bank, and also for an attempt to take out a further amount.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, Nov. 2.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Kashgar left here (extra) for Bombay, at 1 p.m. to-day.

HONGKONG, Nov. 4.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s.s. Melpomene from Bombay arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, Nov. 4.

Mail steamer Hannon, from Calcutta, arrived.
French mail steamer Niemen, from Aden arrived.
Mail steamer Khiva, from China, arrived.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Nov. 4.—The barometer has fallen in Sind and west Rajputana and the Punjab, but risen elsewhere. Changes are generally moderate or slight, but the fall is brisk at Jacobabad. The rise is brisk at some stations in Burma, Lower Bengal, and the North-West Provinces. The general distribution is practically unaltered; readings remaining high in North-Western India, and low off Malabar and Coromandel Coasts, and over the Andaman Sea. Winds are also unaltered, but the weather is less unsettled looking. In Southern India the temperature is generally falling, except in Burma and some stations in the east coast. The mean is below the normal except in Bengal and the North-West Provinces. Slight showers have fallen in Lower Burma and in the extreme South of the Peninsula and Ceylon.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 18.

So far as domestic politics are concerned public attention is entirely devoted to the results of the recent elections and the impending trial of strength at Brighton. The Liberals have christened the cluster of electoral contests, decided during the past fortnight or three weeks, as the General Elections in miniature, and defy Lord Salisbury to take the sense of the country on the operation of his Irish policy. The noble Marquis does not seem inclined to accept the challenge and, through his followers, points out that the greater reverses that befel Mr. Gladstone's administration of 1830 in the third year of its existence was not deemed a sufficient justification for dissolving Parliament. The Unionists seek to minimise their misfortunes in the late polls by declaring that in each case the battle was fought on minor issues, and that Home Rule was carefully kept in the back ground. Mr. Matthews, the Home Secretary, even goes so far as to say that North Bucks passed over to the Liberals because their candidate was a Verney, and that Peterborough was lost to the Unionists because no Fitzwilliam came forward to champion their cause. Of course, it is immaterial that the same number of the Verney family was the Liberal candidate for the home county in 1886, that the head of the house is a staunch Unionist, and that the Conservative candidate was the brother of the late representative. Nor apparently does Mr. Matthews regard it as of any importance that the whole of the Fitzwilliam interest was energetically exerted on behalf of Mr. Purvis, who was so badly beaten by the somewhat obscure Common Councilman, Mr. Morton. Admitting that the presence of family interest in Bucks and its absence from Peterborough accounted for the victory of the Liberals; what about Elgin? While Mr. Matthews disposes of the matter in such a light and airy manner, the rank-and-file of his party are greatly exercised how to account for such a series of losses at a moment when their leaders are boasting so loudly of the success of resolute Government in Ireland. The Unionist papers are filled every day with letters from opponents of Mr. Gladstone, explaining what in their opinion was the real cause. I never remember such an outburst of epistolary activity in connection with by-elections. It goes without saying that the correspondents are by no means agreed in the view they take of the situation. There seems, however, to be a consensus of opinion that in spite of the reiterated pæans of Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Hartington on the one hand, and of Mr. Goschen and Lord Salisbury on the other, as to the cordial, almost affectionate, relations existing between the two wings of the Unionist party, the coalition is by no means working well in the constituencies. According to "A County M.P." the capture of Peterborough by the enemy was due to the "intentional abstentions" from the poll of Conservative electors, "who do not care a pot about the Union"—the Union of England and Ireland be it understood not the Union between the Tories and Dissentient Liberals. By the way our political nomenclature is just now a little confusing. I observe that in the speeches he has been delivering in the west country this week Mr. Chamberlain refers to the adherents of the "Oracle of Hawarden" as Dissentient Liberals. In course of time I suppose the Gladstonians will be calling their rivals Separatists, as indeed some of them have already begun to do. To return to the Unionist explanations of their losses. Mr. John Arid, the well-known colleague of Lord Randolph Churchill in the representation of Paddington, has, with his accustomed frankness, admitted that the General's command is not obeyed by the soldiers of the allied forces. "They do not work well together," he tells us, "there is no unity of action, no cohesion, no united action when the election comes, and defeat is the result." A gentleman "employed on political work"—possibly a leading official of the Liberal Unionist party—bitterly complains of the action of the Conservatives who, he says, "expect to have seats given up to them which are held by Liberal Unionists, because the Conservatives supply the larger number of voters." His unqualified belief is that Mr. Gladstone will walk triumphantly into power at the next general election, "because Conservatives will not in many cases support Liberal Unionist members and candidates." If we are to believe one section of the apologists including Major Rasch, a Conservative M. P., who took an energetic part in the contest, Captain Verney owes his return not to the fact that he is the son of his father, but to the unfortunate circumstance that the Allotments Act passed by the Government two years ago is "useless and unworkable."

Lord Randolph Churchill who now seems as anxious to be on friendly terms with the Ministry; as a short time ago he was opposed to them, recently made a violent onslaught on those who ventured to say anything against the manner in which the allotments question was dealt with by the party now in power, but Major Rasch does not stand alone. As Sir William Harcourt in his speech at Carnarvon last night pointed out, what the Major affirms is corroborated by independent testimony. Allotments, observes a local clergyman, played a great part in the election. "Unless working men are supplied with allotments," he adds, "we shall have a series of these blessings in disguise in all our rural districts." The Socialists declare that the Liberals have been successful of late, because their candidates have advocated an Eight Hours Bill, and some of the other planks of the Socialist platform. Whatever the reason of the Gladstonian victories it is undeniable that they have created great consternation among the Unionists, notwithstanding their ingenious attempts to show that their position has not been materially weakened. That they feel rather uncomfortable and insecure may be gathered from the fears expressed with regard to Brighton. Seeing that in 1885 they had a majority of 2,251, which was increased by upwards of a thousand in 1886 one would have thought that the chances of a Liberal winning the seat were infinitesimal. A well-known Conservative M. P. told me a few days ago that he quite expected to hear of Sir Robert Peel scoring another victory for his party, and seemed to think that a better or at any rate a more experienced candidate should have been chosen to fight the redoubtable Baronet. It is true that Sir Robert Peel is almost a Brightonian, but his opponent is a member of an old and influential Sussex family, so that on this ground the candidates are not unevenly matched. Sir Robert who has been compared by one of his opponents to a "jovial commercial traveller" complains of personalities, but he is not above giving a Roland for an Oliver. Mr. Loder is the private secretary of Mr. Ritchie, president of the Local Government Board, and the other night that gentleman addressed a meeting on behalf of the Conservative candidate. What Mr. Ritchie said about Sir Robert Peel I do not know, but it must have been severe to have provoked the following retort:—Referring to Mr. Ritchie's speech Sir Robert said it had been stated that the right hon. gentleman was funny. "I cannot conceive of the right hon. gentleman being funny," the speaker went on to remark. "I have more fun in the twinkle of my eye than Mr. Ritchie has in the whole of his body. I will tell you what Mr. Disraeli once told me about Mr. Ritchie. I once asked him what he thought of Mr. Ritchie, and Mr. Disraeli's reply was: "He is a pompous ass." But personalities are not confined to Brighton, where in the excitement of a fierce party struggle they may to some extent be excused; we find the leaders on both sides setting their followers an unworthy example. Sir William Harcourt thinks it dignified to speak of Mr. Courtney, the Chairman of Committees, and an ardent Unionist as "a little bit cranky," while Mr. Chamberlain charges his old chief with bribery. Speaking at Plymouth on Wednesday, Mr. Chamberlain described the phases of the Home Rule agitation. "I well remember," he remarked, "with what dismay it (Mr. Gladstone's Bill) was received in all quarters of the House. You could hardly find a single man in the House of Commons who was prepared to say a good word in favour of this policy. But then there began a time of what shall I say?—of persuasion, of blandishment, entreaty and threat, and even of bribery. Mr. Gladstone is now very indignant. His soul is filled with horror at the iniquities of the blackguard Pitt, who actually employed corruption in order to secure the Union. But what does he say then of an administration which employed corruption in order to destroy the Union? What does he say to the men who now owe their titles and their social distinction to the fact that they voted against their convictions upon the second reading of that Bill?" This attack has excited profound indignation in the Gladstonian camp, and Mr. Chamberlain is being pressed to give the names of those who, he says, received titles for voting against their convictions. Certainly our controversial methods are becoming, if indeed they have not already become, quite as objectionable as those of some of our neighbours, whose uncontrolled impetuosity we are so fond of contrasting with our own calm behaviour in political warfare. Before I pass on to another subject I may mention that Captain Verney's comparatively small majority—208—was a disappointment to many Liberals, who had calculated on winning by at least five hundred, notwithstanding that the contest was fought on the old register, and that the out-voters, an unusually large number, were almost to a man on the side of the losing candidate.

The latest tactics of the Unionists is to extract if possible from Mr. Gladstone some definite idea of the scheme of Home Rule he wishes to be carried. The whole force of the defenders of the citadel is at the present moment concentrated on this manœuvre. Will it succeed? It is notorious that many Liberals, besides Mr. Asquith and Mr. Atherley Jones, are of opinion that the time has come when Mr. Gladstone should speak out more plainly on the subject than he has hitherto done. The conferences at Hawarden this week have given rise to the expectation that this desire was about to be gratified, and it was rather expected in some quarters that Sir William Harcourt who went straight from Mr. Gladstone's house to the Liberal gathering in North Wales, would be entrusted with the duty of making some important declaration with regard to the vexed question—more of a vexed question than a certain evening newspaper imagines—of the retention or non-retention of the Irish members in the present Parliament. Sir William Harcourt did in a way refer to the subject, but his language was delightfully vague. Possibly when Mr. Gladstone comes to speak at Manchester next month or before he may clear up the present uncertainty. It is idle to taunt the Unionists with wilfully misapprehending his past declarations, when two such intelligent authorities as Professor Freeman and the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* take a diametrically opposite view of the interpretation to be placed upon Mr. Gladstone's utterances.

If Sir William Harcourt indulged in vague generalities respecting the precise form the next Home Rule Bill will take, he spoke with no uncertain sound on the subject which his Welsh hearers were principally interested in, namely, disestablishment. It is now placed above the region of doubt that one of the first measures that the Liberals will bring in upon their return to power will be a Bill abolishing the State connection of the Anglican Church in the principality. Another smaller reform that is certain to be passed by the next Liberal House of Commons is the establishment of the principle of one man one vote. The evil, if it be an evil, of allowing one person to exercise the franchise in any and every constituency, where he possesses the necessary property-qualification is not so great from a numerical point of view as is popularly imagined, but the tendency of the present age is to sweep away anything that seems to confer special favours on the richer classes at the expense of those not so well off, and the multiple system is doomed. Scarcely anybody, however, has a word to say in favour of having all the ballots at a general election on the same day, as is the wise rule in other countries, of course, if there was a simultaneous vote throughout the country a man could only exercise the franchise in one place, and outvoters would only be available for casual contests.

The great trial in Ireland for the manslaughter of a Police Inspector at Gweedore has begun badly. It will not be forgotten that a Police Inspector attempted to arrest Father McFadden at his church doors on returning from Mass one Sunday morning, that he was attacked by the angry congregation and his death compassed, chiefly by stoning. A large number of men have been arrested and are now put upon their trial, either as the actual murderers, or as accessories after the event. Father McFadden who was charged on the capital crime was released, and is now standing his trial, among the accessories. After many postponements the trial has now begun. All that the Irish M. P.'s say about the "packing" of juries would seem to be borne out by the fact that, notwithstanding the great blaze of public attention thrown upon the trial, and notwithstanding the presence in Court of several Members of Parliament and others, who are "watching" the case for the Liberal Party in England, every Catholic juror was ordered to stand aside, and a jury eventually empanelled consisting wholly of Protestants. This was not done without murmurs of discontent in Court and protests throughout the English Liberal press. The trial promises to be of historic importance, and may have a very considerable bearing on the Parliamentary action of the Home Rulers.

Lady Dufferin's "Diary of her Life in India" will be ready in a fortnight or three weeks, and, when it does appear should furnish plenty of talk for cold-weather assemblies in India. Politics will not be entirely eschewed; they will be touched upon slightly. People's ideas greatly differ as to what is or is not a slight notice, and considering that Indian and Anglo-Indian susceptibilities are very easily amused, it would, undoubtedly, have been better to avoid politics altogether. One authority declares that the book will embrace the whole social and personal life of the ex-Viceroy and Lady Dufferin during their residence in India. It will, further, "present such a faithful and varied picture of the English in India as we have never before had." Lady Dufferin has been credited with an ambition to do for this generation of English folk in India what Lady Emily Eden did for the Anglo-Indian life of many years ago. It is more than probable she will realise her ambition, as her ladyship is known to possess a pen capable of recording vivacious and picturesque incidents. I am afraid that in facts the two volumes will be dull: the story of the Lady Dufferin Fund is to be told over again with all the detail which commends itself to the author of a project. It is to be hoped Lord Dufferin's example of waving names will not be imitated by his spouse; otherwise the catalogue of the ships in Homer will be as naught compared with the long record of honorary secretaries and others who find pleasure in promoting the Viceregal fund. There will be no illustrations with the exception of a portrait of Lady Dufferin.

The obituary notice in to-day's *Times* contains the name of an Indian official who, because of special work entrusted to him, is known far more than many of higher rank, and who have occupied more notable positions—Lieutenant-Governors and Members of Council, for example. I refer to Colonel Sleeman, of the Bengal Army, late General Superintendent for the Suppression of Thuggee in India. He died three days ago at Hereford. Thuggism was one of the few incidents in a whilom Indian experience which took a hold upon the English mind. Everybody knows what a Thuggee is, and a great many people are aware of the means used for putting it down and of the success which attended those means. Colonel Sleeman's name was indissolubly united up with these efforts, and so, as I have said, he became pretty well known here.

To the accident that Colonel Malleson is on the staff of the *Evening News and Post*—the London evening paper which counterparts for the Tories, the services rendered to the Radicals by the *Star*,—we owe in Wednesday's issue of that paper a kindly and appreciative notice about the late Surgeon-General Hewlett. It is asserted that Dr. Hewlett, in his experiences of the Ministry, "saw more of the horrors of that business perhaps than any other man." Not more than due praise is accorded when it is said that Surgeon-General Hewlett was a man of very wide knowledge and power in his profession while in India, and possessed of singular social qualities.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN is to be married to Miss Marie Leupold, the daughter of a Genoese and Naples merchant. Sir Lepel, says a contemporary, met his fiancée at Homburg, where she was staying this summer on a visit with her grandmother, who is a daughter of Mr. Gray of Dilston, and accordingly sister to Mrs. Tell Mesnicoffre, of Naples, and Mrs. Josephine Butler. Miss Leupold is a most fascinating young lady, and is only twenty-two, while Sir Lepel Griffin is about fifty; but he is, notwithstanding his long service in India, one of the best preserved men of his age in England.

THE PRINCE'S VISIT.

OFFICIAL PROGRAMME.

THE following notifications of the Political Department dated Bombay Castle, 4th November was issued yesterday giving the arrangements to be observed on the occasion of the arrival of H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor of Wales:—

His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor Christian Edward of Wales, K. G., K. P., is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 9th instant in the P. and O. S. N. Company's S. S. Oceana, and will be received on arrival with all the Naval and Military honours due to his high position.

2. As soon as the Oceana is signalled from the Light House, three guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery at an interval of ten seconds each.

3. His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief and the Director of Indian Marine should be requested to meet His Royal Highness on board the Steamer.

4. His Royal Highness will leave the Oceana at 8 a.m. and the Director of the Indian Marine should be requested to consult with His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief, and to act in concert with him in arranging the details of His Royal 'Highness' disembarkation at the Apollo Bandar. The arrangements for landing at the Bandar will be made by the Director of the Indian Marine. All other arrangements at the Bandar will be made by the Public Works Department.

5. On His Royal Highness reaching the shore, a Royal Salute of 31 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery. A Guard of Honour of British Infantry with Band and Colours will be drawn up at the Bandar head. Under the orders of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, the Brigadier-General Commanding the Bombay District will make arrangements for the roads to be followed by His Royal Highness being lined with the troops in Garrison and the Volunteers.

6. His Royal Highness will be received at the Bandar by His Excellency the Governor, His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief and Staff, and by the Honourable the Chief Justice of Bombay, the Judges of Her Majesty's High Court, the Additional Members of the Council of His Excellency the Governor for making Laws and Regulations, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay, the Brigadier-General Commanding the Bombay District, the Director of the Indian Marine, the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, the Municipal Commissioner, the Sheriff of Bombay, and the Heads of Departments, Civil and Military, or by such of these high officials as are then in the Presidency Town, for whom a space marked A will be reserved.

7. The Consular representatives of Foreign Governments are invited to be present on the occasion, and a space marked B will be reserved for them.

8. All officers of Her Majesty's services, Civil Naval, Military and the Indian Marine and officers belonging to Corps of Volunteers then in Bombay and not otherwise on duty are desired to attend. To all such who wish to attend cards of admission to space C will be supplied on application to the Executive Engineer of the Presidency. The same officer will also issue cards of admission to space A to any Heads of Departments not specified by name in paragraph 6 who may intimate that they will be present. For the Consular representatives and all others mentioned above no cards will be necessary. As far as accommodation in space D is available, it will be allotted to any ladies or gentlemen who may apply for tickets to the Executive Engineer.

9. An address of welcome will be presented to His Royal Highness by the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay. For this purpose a space marked E will be reserved on the Bandar, to which His Royal Highness will be conducted and where he will be received by the representatives of the Corporation. The Executive Engineer will send a card of admission to each member of the Corporation whose name is communicated to him by the President of the Corporation.

10. After the presentation of the address, His Royal Highness escorted by a Detachment of Bombay Light Horse will proceed by the Esplanade Road as far as the statue of Her Majesty the Queen Empress and thence by the Mayo Road to the Secretariat. The route will be lined by troops. A Guard of Honour of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps will be mounted at the Secretariat. No procession of carriages will be formed. The Commissioner of Police will maintain order and keep the streets clear.

Full dress will be worn by all officers of Government entitled to wear uniform, and morning dress by all others.

11. His Royal Highness, accompanied by His Excellency the Governor and His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, will leave the Victoria Terminus of the G. I. P. Railway for Kirkee by special train at noon on Saturday, the 9th instant. His Royal Highness' departure will be private, and all arrangements connected therewith will be made from Government House.

12. The Military Department will issue instructions for the firing of a Royal Salute from the Saluting Battery, and for a Guard of Honour of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers being mounted on the platform of the Victoria Terminus.

13. The attendance of Heads of Departments at the Station is dispensed with, but the Brigadier-General Commanding the Presidency District with the District Staff, the Collector of Bombay, the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, the Municipal Commissioner, the Commissioner of Police and the Sheriff of Bombay will be present at the Victoria Terminus.

14. The Commissioner of Police will arrange for maintenance of order along the route.

15. The local authorities will be present on the platforms of the Stations where the train stops.

16. His Royal Highness will arrive at Kirkee at 5.30 P.M., and will be received by the Lord Bishop, the Members of Council, the Additional Members of the Council of His Excellency the Governor for making Laws and Regulations, the Secretaries to Government, the Major-General Commanding the Poona District, the Officer Commanding the Troops at Kirkee, the President of the Poona City Municipality, the President of the Poona Suburban Municipality, the Cantonment Magistrate of Poona and Kirkee, the Under-Secretaries to Government, and the Heads of Departments, or such of these high officers as may be present in Poona.

Full dress will be worn by the officers of Government entitled to wear uniform, and morning dress by all others.

17. On His Royal Highness' arrival, a Royal Salute will be fired, and a Guard of Honour of British Infantry with band and Colours will be mounted at the Railway Station. A Guard of Honour of Bombay Infantry with Band and Colours will be mounted at Government House, Ganesh Khind.

18 His Royal Highness, accompanied by His Excellency the Governor, will proceed from the Railway Station to Government House, Ganesh Khind, escorted by a detachment of His Excellency's Body Guard.

19. Under the orders of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, the General Officer Commanding the Poona District will arrange for Troops to line the road from the Railway Station to Government House, Ganesh Khind. An Officer's Guard of the strength of 45 British rank and file should remain on duty at Government House, Ganesh Khind, during the stay of His Royal Highness.

20. The Collector of Poona will issue tickets for the admission to the Railway Station of ladies and non-officials as far as the accomodation will permit, and the Railway authorities will make the necessary arrangements at the Station.

21. The Inspector-General of Police will make the necessary arrangements to maintain order.

22. The Governor in Council feels assured that Her Majesty's subjects, both European and Native, will gladly avail themselves of the opportunity to testify their loyalty to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress and respect for His Royal Highness.

23. His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that in honour of the occasion Saturday, the 9th instant, shall be observed as a public holiday throughout the Presidency.

J. MONTEATH,
Acting Secretary to Government.

LORD EGLINTON, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Vernon, left England for Bombay on the 21st ult., in the Oceana, the splendid P. and O. which conveys Prince Albert Victor to India. Lord Eglinton, who merely goes for the sake of the voyage and the benefit of sea-breezes, will return almost at once, most probably in the same ship, but Mr. and Mrs. Vernon propose to make a short tour in India.

A CONTEMPORARY announced on Friday last that Sir William Comer Petheram, Chief Justice of Calcutta, who, in April last, astonished the world by his sudden adhesion to the Roman Catholic Church, had arrived in England on leave. The statement is absolutely incorrect, says the *Sunday Times*. And, moreover, the Chief Justice of Calcutta has no intention of visiting England this year. About a fortnight ago Lady Petheram left London for the purpose of joining her husband at Marseilles, and they are at present making a tour on the Continent, at the conclusion of which the Chief Justice will return direct to Calcutta to resume his duties.

BIMETALLISM AND THE PARIS CONGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I suppose there is some truth in the proverb that any stick is good enough to beat a dog with, but the paragraph from *Capital*, as an authoritative declaration of the death of bimetallism, based as it was upon a brief telegram to the effect that monometallists as well as bimetallists had spoken at the recent Monetary Congress in Paris, and that no resolutions were proposed, is a broken reed and not a stick at all but of a veritable "broken reed."

Capital opens its tirade by speaking of the high hopes which it alleges the bimetallists had of the results of the Congress. Now there are several prominent bimetallist speakers and writers, and several leading journals which favour the restoration of the joint standard, but neither in speech, letter, nor article did any bimetallist speaker or newspaper, so far as I know, and I don't think if such had been published I should have failed to hear of it, express any hopes, much less "high hopes"—which no doubt mean hopes in the superlative—as to any practical result being likely to flow from the Congress, if by "practical result" is meant a settlement of the question. As to what transpired at the Congress, your contemporary would have been wise, as a "leading Calcutta commercial paper" (the phrase is yours), to have waited for some fuller report before it drew conclusions.

For example, it reflects upon the result of the Congress that no resolutions were proposed. As a matter of fact, it was decided at the commencement of the proceedings that no resolutions should be submitted. *Capital* also theorises, upon its telegraphic report, that the members of the Congress were about equally divided, and comments that this must have been a disappointing blow for bimetallists. Now, it was well known that the bimetallists were in the proportion of three or four to one at the Congress, and I think it may fairly be said that, including the acting president, M. Magnin, who is president of the Bank of France, and Vice-president of the Senate, practically all the bankers and business men who were present were bimetallists, the other side being represented by some political economists and publicists; but even of these there was only one who professed himself as entirely favourable to gold mono-metallism—his theory being that there was a law of nature against the use of silver money—all the others being in favour of some variation from the existing condition of the monetary laws. As to these "academic" opponents of bimetallism, the *Times* Paris correspondent spoke very significantly, describing them as practically wrapped up in a mantle of "Chevalierism," determined to learn nothing nor profit in any way from the light of a later intelligence, and saying that they "seem determined practically to ignore everything that has happened since his (Chevalier's) death." *Capital* ignores, or is ignorant of the fact, that the Congress demonstrated that, from an international point of view, the question is now where it was left at the close of the International Conference of 1881, which, briefly summed up, was as follows: All the principal Governments were ready to adopt measures in concert for the free coinage of gold and silver, at a fixed ratio, except England and Germany, and the latter's action would practically be governed by that of England. *Capital* also probably does not know that at the Congress a letter was read from Freiherr von Kaudorff, one of the principal leaders of the German Reichstag (where, by the way, the bimetallists are in a decided majority) saying, in effect, that Germany is ready to take measures for the restoration of silver by international agreement if England's concurrence is assured; and, further, it also ignores the very significant fact that the British Government, recognising that there is a currency question which must be settled, sent Mr. Freemantle, deputy-master of the Mint, and Mr. G. H. Murray, of the Treasury, to the Congress.

Your contemporary also misses what was probably the most notable point of the whole proceedings—that no English mono-metallist was prepared to face the ordeal of defending his views at the Congress, although Mr. Goschen in his speech at the Foreign Office, on May 30 last, challenged monometallists to come out into the open and defend their views!

Capital says, *Apropos* of the Gold and Silver Commission, that though they were able to agree to a series of propositions which have been accepted by bimetallists as important admissions, yet to unbiased minds they were truisms. Now amongst the things which it thus admits were truisms I find the following declarations in the final report: In reference to our present trading difficulties between England and the East (Part 2., sec. 9)—however much opinions may differ as to the extent of the evil arising from the increased difficulty which a fluctuating exchange interposes, (that is to trading between England and the East) we do not think its reality is open to question."

In reference to the monometallist allegation that the ratio between gold and silver prior to 1873 was only kept steady on account of a proportionate production of gold and silver, the Commission declared (Part 1., sec. 137-192) that it was the free coinage of gold and of silver at a fixed ratio at the Paris Mint, which had kept the price of silver steady and the ratio which it bore to gold approximately stable, notwithstanding the vast changes in the relative production of the two metals which occurred prior to 1873.

In reference to the statement that it would be impossible, even by international agreement, to maintain the ratio between gold and silver, I find the declaration (Part 2, sec. 107) that—"We think that in any conditions fairly to be contemplated in the future, so far as we can forecast them from the experience of the past, a stable ratio might be maintained if the nations we have alluded to (the United Kingdom, Germany, the United States, and the Latin Union) were to accept and strictly adhere to bimetallism, at the suggested ratio. We think that if in all those countries gold and silver could be freely coined, and thus become exchangeable against commodities at the fixed ratio, the market value of silver, as measured by gold, would conform to that ratio, and not vary to any material extent."

As to the benefits of bimetallism Sec. 119 of Part 2 states that—"We are fully sensible of the benefits which would accrue from the adoption of a common monetary standard by all the commercial nations of the world, and we are quite alive to the advantage of the adoption by these nations of a uniform bimetallic standard as a step in that direction. And as to the fear that under bimetallism gold would be driven out of circulation, I find them saying (Part 2, sec. 119) that—"Apprehensions have been expressed that if a bimetallic system were adopted, gold would gradually disappear from circulation. If, however, the arrangement included all the principal commercial nations, we do not think there would be any serious danger of such a result." Assuming that *Capital* writes in the interest of India generally, and not merely in that of the Indian millowner or some of the local merchants, one might have expected it to have paid some respect, at least, to the opinions of the Commission as a whole, or of those who have been called the monometallist members of it, as to the evil effect on India of the present system. Now I find them saying (Part 2, sec. 101) that, there cannot be two opinions as to the very serious effect which the continued fall in the gold price of silver has had on the finances of the Government of India." And also (Part 2, sec., 16):—"Putting aside the difficulty which has already arisen from a fall in the past, there can be no doubt that the uncertainty created by the want of a fixed ratio, the apprehension of a further fall, and the impossibility of determining to what point that fall may reach, do make the task of the Government of India a very difficult one, and constitute a real and very serious evil." And also, in the same section:—"We fully share their (the Indian Government's) view as to the great importance of the subject, and the great advantage that would result to the Indian Government, with whose safe administration of the affairs of that great Empire the interests of this country are so intimately connected, if a stable ratio between gold and silver could again be relied upon."

In reference to these extracts, I may explain that Part 1 was signed by all the members of the Commission, and part 2 by those members whom the mono-metallists claim as their friends, but there was, also, as is well known, Part 3, signed by the bimetallist members of the Commission, which recommended international bimetallism. Now it will surely be admitted by everybody that if there were any members of the Commission, who, more than others, understood India and her needs, and have her welfare at heart, they were Sir Louis Mallet, and Sir David Barbour, the present distinguished Indian Minister of Finance, and both these statesmen and political economists signed Part 3.

But, still keeping an eye to Indian interests, we have not only the above opinions as to the effect upon India of the exchange difficulty, but also those of Lord Ripon and Lord Dufferin, two ex-viceroys. The former told us at the Manchester Chamber of Commerce that the exchange difficulty had been the great block to the extension of Indian railways, a matter with which every one of her best interests is bound up; and Lord Dufferin stated in a letter dated April 24 this year, which has been published, "that, from an Indian point of view, I have no hesitation in saying that any means which could be devised for maintaining a steady relation between the value of gold and the value of silver would be of the greatest benefit, not only to the Government of India, but to all classes of the Indian community."

Capital perplexes that as the result of the Gold and Silver Commission, and especially in view of the Paris Monetary Congress, bimetallism must die; but those who know how the movement has spread within the last few years, and the character and ability of those who are guiding its fortunes, also know that there is every encouragement to its supporters to persevere in their labours, and that its leaders possess just that determination and "grit" which will enable them to carry their agitation to a triumphant conclusion.

The *Capital* of Calcutta and some British banking capitalists may oppose us, but bimetallism has now got the big battalions of the people largely on its side, and is daily adding to their ranks, and in such matters experience teaches us that the people's cause must win.—Your, &c.,

A MEMBER OF THE PARIS CONGRESS.
Manchester, October 15.

LORD DUFFERIN AT KIRKCALDY.

ON Saturday afternoon (10th ult.) the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, who was on a visit to his son-in-law, Mr. Munro Ferguson, M.P., at Raith, was presented with the freedom of the burgh of Kirkcaldy. The ceremony took place in the Corn Exchange, which was crowded to excess.

The Town Clerk first read the minute of the council conferring the freedom of the burgh on Lord Dufferin, and also the burgess ticket, which was to be enclosed in an oak casket with silver mountings. The latter stated that the freedom was given by a unanimous resolution of the Provost, magistrates, and Town Council of the borough of Kirkcaldy in recognition of his lordship's eminent public services, especially as Governor-General of Canada and Viceroy of India.

The Provost, in making the presentation to Lord Dufferin, said they considered it a great privilege to be able to add his name to the roll of those they desired to honour in that way. The honour was one that had not been made common by frequent use. During the last 80 years the Corporation of Kirkcaldy had exercised the privilege only on three occasions—namely, in the cases of Richard Cobden in 1843, Sir William Vernon Harcourt in 1859, and Sandford Fleming in 1882. The honour might possibly not seem a very high object of ambition, but when he mentioned that Adam Smith was born in Kirkcaldy and composed his great work, "The Wealth of Nations," near the spot where they were now assembled, and that Thomas Carlyle and Edward Irving taught in their schools, Lord Dufferin would see that the town which now welcomed him as a burgess had had distinguished citizens in the past. While they were glad that day to honour in the person of his lordship their sister country of Ireland, they were pleased to know that his lordship's ancestor were of Scotch extraction, and that, if he was not mistaken, some of them were connected with, the county of Fife. (Cheers.) They had been led to ask his acceptance of this honour by their knowledge of his high character and literary attainments, of his eminent services to the country at home and abroad as a statesman and diplomatist, and last, though not least, by the close connexion recently formed with their district by the happy union of his eldest daughter with Mr. Fergusen of Raith. (Cheers.) There were few men who could boast of such a record as their youngest burgess—a record of high abilities which had made him trusted by all parties in the State. (Cheers.) His present position as Ambassador at Rome showed the continued confidence placed in him by the Government, and their hope was that he might long be spared to serve the country as faithfully and successfully as he had done during the past 30 years. It was a high gratification to the citizens that they were that day permitted also to welcome her ladyship the Marchioness, whose great and good work among the women of India was so well known to all the people of this country.

Lord Dufferin, who was received with loud cheers said:—Mr. Provost, Fellow Citizens, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—It is quite needless for me to assure you that I am deeply sensible of your kindness in extending to me so warm and hearty a welcome, and I assure you that I esteem it a very great honour indeed to be numbered amongst the citizens of the burgh of Kirkcaldy (cheers), a town whose origin dates from the most remote antiquity, when it was sounded, as I understand, under the auspices of the Culdees, who first brought Christianity into this part of the world. Kirkcaldy has ever been foremost in advancing the prosperity of the kingdom of Fife, of which it is such an important member, with corresponding advantages, which have also extended to the adjoining and not less honourable kingdom of Scotland. (Laughter and cheers.) I assure you that it is indeed a proud reflection that I am now standing in the town where Adam Smith conceived those great principles which have done more than anything else to extend the trade and commerce of the world in the right direction, and upon sound and wholesome foundations. (Cheers.) Nor am I less proud when I remember that one of the greatest literary authors of this century—Thomas Carlyle (cheers)—to whose friendship and intimacy it was my fortune to be admitted, also passed several years of his life in this ancient burgh. But I feel that, after all, my claims to the honour which has been done me are very slight indeed, and that I am indebted to your favour, and to the just popularity of Mr. Fergusen, rather than to those services to which the Provost has been so good as to allude in such flattering and indulgent terms. But if any critic should still be disposed to require a further justification of my present proud position, I would ask leave to throw my daughter into the scale (laughter), accompanied by the

remember] this occasion with gratitude, and I beg, Mr. Provost, to thank you and your colleagues for the honour which has been conferred on me in enrolling me amongst your burgesses, and you, ladies and gentlemen, for the patient and kind manner with which you have listened to these imperfect observations.

Cheers were then given for the youngest burgess and the Marchioness of Dufferin, after which the proceedings terminated. A cake and wine banquet followed shortly afterwards in the Town Hall, Provost Beveridge presiding. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen. After the usual loyal toasts, ex-Provost Swan proposed "The health of the Marquis of Dufferin, their youngest burgess," which was enthusiastically responded to.

The Marquis of Dufferin, in reply, said,—Ladies and gentlemen, having already trespassed at considerable length on your attention, I shall not, on the present occasion, do more than thank you for the kind way in which you have been good enough to drink my health. If anything could have enhanced the pleasure of this occasion, it is the fact that my health should have been drunk under the same auspices which introduced so great a man as Richard Cobden to this burgh. (Cheers.) I have also had particular gratification in listening to the kind terms in which my friend Sir Sandford Fleming has been alluded to. It was in conjunction with Sir Sandford Fleming that the great Canadian Pacific Railway was designed, and I may say inaugurated, during my administration in Canada; and had it not been for his indomitable courage and perseverance, and the way in which he manfully stood to his guns, in spite of a vast amount of prejudice, timidity, and opposition, that great work, which will have raised Canada to the dignity of a Kingdom, or at all events to that of an absolutely independent community as regards the resources which it commands, could never have been accomplished. (Cheers.) I cannot sit down without taking advantage of what I may term this domestic festival to express the very great satisfaction which both Lady Dufferin and I have felt in giving our daughter to a Fife man. (Cheers.) Although at this moment party politics run very high, and unkind things are sometimes said by the combatants in the fray at each other, I must say that I have never heard Mr. Ferguson alluded to, even by those who are opposed to him, except in the kindest manner; (cheers); and in these circumstances you can well understand with what a feeling of happiness and security I leave my daughter in his charge and in yours, as I take my leave of you on my way to Rome. (Cheers).

Bailie Barnet proposed the health of the Marchioness of Dufferin.

Mr. Munro Ferguson, M.P., in returning thanks on behalf of the Marchioness, said that her ladyship would be long remembered for the good works she had done abroad.

The Rev. Dr. Baxter proposed the health of Mr. Munro Ferguson and Lady Helen Ferguson.

Mr. Ferguson, in reply referred to the important work which had been accomplished by Lord Dufferin. He said that in his work his lordship had been assisted by a not less large propotion of Scotchmen than of any other nationality. They welcomed Lord Dufferin to Scotland for what he had done to maintain the bright honour of the British name, to promote civilization, and to secure the unity and the greatness of the Empire of Great Britain. (Cheers.)

The proceedings soon afterwards terminated.

COLLIERY EXPLOSION AT LONGTON.

A HOME paper describing the accident at the Mossfield Colliery, Adderley-green, near Longton says. The explosion is one of the most disastrous that has occurred in the north Staffordshire coalfields for many years. The Mossfield Colliery is worked by Hawley and Bridgwood (Limited,) the managing director being Mr. J. G. Bakewell, an alderman of Longton, and the certificated manager, Mr. James Potts. The catastrophe occurred in the pits known as the "Old Sal," which have been worked for a considerable number of years without loss of life from a similar cause. The shaft is 450 yards deep, and the ventilation of the mines is carried out by means of a Waddel cam, 35 feet in diameter, capable of attaining a speed of 50 revolutions per second. The present workings are in the recovered seams, and in connexion with the Banbury hard-mine and Cockshead coal.

About 500 men were employed at the colliery where the usual method of shifts is pursued. It was in the Cockshead seam that the explosion seems to have occurred. A large number of men descended the pit at 9 o'clock on Tuesday night (15th ult.) for the shift which would have terminated, had all gone well, at 5-30 the next morning. It is impossible to tell the exact number of miners who went below, owing to the fact that the lamps were being renumbered, and also because several lamps were removed from the lamp-room by members of the exploring party after the explosion, without any proper record. It is believed, however, that over 70 men and boys were at work in the pit. Nothing unusual seems to have occured until a quarter to 4 o'clock, when a terrible report was heard on the surface, and quantities of smoke and dust issued from the shaft. No doubt was left in the minds of those present at the time as to the nature of the occurrence, and a scene of the wildest excitement quickly ensued. As soon as circumstances would permit an examination was made of the gear, and it was found that the downcast shaft had not been seriously injured. An exploring party, led by Mr. James Potts, the manager, descended the pit and soon ascertained that a terrific explosion had taken place. The destructive effects were visible in all directions, and considerable obstacles had to be overcome before the real work of recovering the bodies could be proceeded with. All the men who were employed in the hard-mine escaped, and ten who were at work in the extremity of the Banbury also found their way to the pit-bottom in safety. They were speedily conveyed to the surface and sent to their respective homes. The unfortunate men who were working in the Cockshead seam were all killed. In this part of the mine the devastation was complete. The doorways were blown down and the waggons thrown in all directions.

The first injured man found was William Bracegirdle, 32 years of age, a brother-in-law of the man in charge. He was found to have suffered severely, and had sustained injuries of such a character that he was removed to the cottage hospital at Longton. A number of bodies were discovered in the Banbury seam, a considerable distance from the spot in which the men had been employed in coal-getting. From the shocking appearance which most of the remains presented it was evident that they had all been killed instantaneously, and thrust with great velocity along the workings. The work of removings the bodies to the pit-bank was impeded by the difficult and dangerous nature of the operation which the rescue party had to conduct. The effects of the after-damp were acutely felt, and extraordinary precaution had to be taken to guard against a second explosion, which it was feared might take place any moment. In all 11 bodies had been recovered and identified before midday.

Mr. W. N. Atkinson, Government Inspector of Mines, and Mr. A. R. Sawyer, Assistant-Inspector, arrived at the scene of the explosion before noon, and descended the pit for the purpose of ascertaining the condition of the return air-way. Messrs, J. E. Haines, Lawton, and Cox, colliery managers, joined the exploring parties, and a consultation with the Government inspectors resulted in active operations being abandoned till midnight. It was found impossible to gain access to the Cockshead seam owing to the extremely destructive character of the explosion in that particular part of the mine, where the great majority of the bodies still lie. Sixteen bodies were found in various other parts of the pit and removed to the bottom of the shaft, where they had to remain, in consequence of the resolution to temporarily suspend active operations till currents of fresh air had been turned into the air-ways. The bodies which had been brought to the surface were laid out in the lamp-room for identification. After this painful work had been concluded they were removed to their late homes.

The exhaustive researches in the pit have satisfied those best able to judge that it is practically beyond the bounds of possibility that any of the entombed miners can still survive. Had it been possible for any of them to escape the effects of the terrible explosion, they must necessarily have succumbed to the deadly fumes of the after-damp. The bodies of some of the drift-men were found 70 yards from where they were employed. They were for the most part lying on their faces, and had portions of their clothing stuffed into their mouths, showing apparently that they were overpowered by the after-damp and asphyxia. The calamity has caused a profound sensation throughout the whole of North Staffordshire. The majority of the men have left families unprovided for, and steps have been already taken for the purpose of alleviating their distress. The Mayor of Longton has convened a meeting, and several subscriptions of a substantial character have been made.

COLONEL EUAN SMITH, British Consul at Zanzibar, paid a long visit to the Foreign Office on Monday afternoon (14th ult.) and had interviews with Sir Percy Sanderson and Mr. Hopwood in relation to East African affairs.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHEN, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Re. 1-4.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

SIGNOR CRISPI ON ITALIAN POLICY.

A GRAND banquet was given at Palermo on Monday, 14th ultimo, in honour of Signor Crispi.

Signor Crispi, after reminding those present of the speech and programme which he delivered at Turin in 1887, referred to the Parliamentary labours which had been carried out since that time. These two years had been for him a period of struggles more severe than he had expected, and perhaps more than was warranted by his course of action. Certainly they had been more harrassing than his intentions had deserved. He admitted, however, that it would be unjust to lay the blame upon the majority in the country or in Parliament, who had always been friendly towards him, and had only lately accorded to him such a demonstration of affection, when an unfortunate man, who he hoped would receive a mild sentence at the hands of his judges and of his conscience, raised his hand against him, his fellow-man, although a Minister. The Premier reminded his hearers that since his accession to power modifications had been effected in the judicial system and in the penal administration, while the system of education had received considerable development. There were, he continued, now 3780 elementary schools, fourteen lyceums, fourteen gymnasia, and four colleges. Measures of reform in the system of relief for the poor were also in preparation, which would be a boon even if assured to a people without liberty. Referring to the Papal question, Signor Crispi said: "The temporal power of the Pope, although it existed for centuries, was but a period of transition in the life of Rome, Rome arose, existed, and commanded before the temporal Papacy, and she will continue to exist without it, and will remain Italian. Complaints and threats from within or from abroad will have no effect. King Humbert has declared that Rome is unassailable. This utterence forms part of Italy itself, just as the law forms part of the modern world. In the name of spiritual liberty we have assured to the Church the constant and complete exercise of its religious attributes. From Rome the Pope can speak freely to his faithful, and can supervise the interests of his universal Government. We have only been careful to see that the rights of the Church should not encroach upon the sphere of the national right, which is the right of reason. The measures which we have taken with this object are, moreover, less harsh than those of any other Catholic State. Liberty is granted to Catholicism as to every other intellectual principle. Every faith must live by its own virtue. Our task is to fight in the cause of reason."

The Premier then proceeded to refer to the subject of anarchism, the combating of which he declared was a no less severe task, and demanded the co-operation of energetic and wise men. "There are," he said, "amongst us Republicans, Internationalists, and Anarchists mixed up in strange societies, while pretending to represent the ideas of Mazzini and Garibaldi. Men of advanced but reasonable idea must separate themselves openly from these creators of disorder, of national discord, and social disorganisation. We must combat these parties of subversion upon the field of their projects, so as not to have to repress them later on upon the field of actual deeds. We must not, in this struggle, leave the Government alone with merely its legal weapons."

Signor Crispi next referred to the accusations brought against the policy of the Government in regard to foreign affairs, military matters and finance, and declared that it was absurd to call a policy provocative which had for its object above all the maintenance of peace, and which, even in the Balkans, was seeking, in perfect accord with the allies of Italy, to promote the formation of independent States. Referring to economic matters, the Premier said that France, who had already rejected all commercial treaties with Italy, and had only concluded the last agreement as a temporary arrangement, the termination of which she foreshadowed—France had cast herself loose from her ties with other States, and even threatened to break them all when the approaching expiration of the Treaty of Frankfort arrived. "The rupture of commercial relations with France is, therefore, a fact independent of our own will and of our policy. It is the consequence of a general system adopted by France for which we must be careful not to reproach her, for every country has the right to provide for its own interests in the manner that appears best to it. I deny, moreover, that our economic difficulties arise solely from the closing of the French market against us."

Signor Crispi then adverted to the reproaches cast upon the foreign policy of the Government, which its enemies declare to be aggrandising, Imperial, servile, and provocative, and stated that what had been done for the international situation of Italy was necessary for her greatness and still more for her existence. "It is not possible," he continued, "for a great State, even when most favoured by nature, to live in material isolation, or even when of most pacific disposition to live in political isolation. Otherwise the great questions upon which hangs the future of the world would be solved without us, our national activity would be strictly confined within the natural frontiers of the State, the centres of our traditions beyond the frontiers would perish, and Italians would be degraded and oppressed everywhere. To-day, on the contrary, Italy asserts herself and advances. Not Mazzini, nor Victor Emmanuel, nor Garibaldi ever thought of condemning Italy to political sterility. We, too, are for making Italy great, as they were. Our desire is that an Italian citizen shall not repeat in vain in the presence of other people the words, 'Civis Romanus sum.' Through us the policy of Italy imparts its influence to the whole civilised world. With the most scrupulous respect for international law, and faithful to the principles of virtue to which we owe our regeneration, we have assisted young nationalities to develop and to assert themselves through us, our friends, and our allies. There is passing through the European political world a breeze of Liberalism which permits nations to be the masters of their own destinies. The Government have endeavoured, and in this way they have succeeded, to give an essentially pacific character to the military enterprise which they found commenced in Africa when they came to power. Ethiopia is now almost completely pacified, and stretches forth its hand to us In the person of a Sovereign who is desirous of civilisation, who has never broken his word as far as we are concerned, and has just given us fresh and satisfactory proofs of his friendship. Not only have we obtained in Africa reparation for injury, but we have secured safer frontiers to our territory and more healthy military stations without bloodshed, and further, with money well invested, quite a vast kingdom, which will be opened up to Italian commerce, and make other vast regions free for Italian colonisation."

Signor Crispi asked whether the expressions servile and provocative could be applied to a policy which permitted of treading on an equal footing with the first naval Powers of the world in reference to colonial questions and the interests of civilisation, a policy which had brought the Emperor William to Italian Rome, not as a master, but as a friend, and had led to the visit which His Majesty would pay a few days hence to King Humbert at Monza, when he would come as an affectionate relative. "It is a strange servility," declared the Premier, "which makes us the equal of our two allies and makes use of alliances to secure a guard for the rights of Italy in Europe. Where, on the other hand, is the provocative part of our policy? We are accused of using our alliances for aggressive purposes. Yet the Italian pays only 18f. towards military expenditure, while the Frenchman pays 33f. In reality we have done less than we ought, rather than more, for the army and navy. Nobody attacks us now because we are strong and allied to the strong, but everybody might attack us tomorrow if this state of things ceased to exist."

Signor Crispi added that danger of war recently existed, but that now the hope of peace was founded on a firm basis. They all desired to see an Italy which set an example of liberty, order, and international equity, a friend of the most modest as of the most powerful, an Italy which her king was leading in the path of peaceful victories, but which he would also be able to lead to military glories if ever it became necessary to seek them in the defence of the country. The Prime Minister concluded amidst prolonged cheers by proposing the toast of "Italy and her King."

THE CZAR'S VISIT TO GERMANY.

The Czar and the Grand Duke George arrived at Berlin at ten o'clock on Friday morning, 11th ult., and were received at the station by the Emperor William, several Princes of the Blood, and a brilliant retinue. The two Emperors drove through the streets of the capital to the Russian Embassy, and were everywhere saluted with respect, though but little enthusiasm was shown. Arrived at the Embassy, the Czar inspected the guard of honour, composed of men of the Kaiser Alexander Regiment, of which he is honorary colonel. A luncheon followed, at which the Russian Ambassador, Count Schouvaloff, welcomed his Sovereign, who proposed the health of the German Emperor. In the afternoon Prince Bismarck called at the Embassy, and was closeted with the Czar for an hour and twenty minutes. A dinner was given at night in the White Hall of the Imperial Palace. At this dinner, which was spread in grand state in the White Saloon, the Czar sat between their German Majesties, directly opposite him being the German Chancellor, with Count Schouvaloff on one side and Count Worouoff Dashkoff on the other. During the banquet the German Emperor rose and, turning to the Czar, spoke (according to the official text) as follows:—"I drink to the health of my honoured friend and guest, His Majesty the Emperor of Russia, and to the continuance of the friendship which has existed between our Houses for more than a century, and which I am resolved to cultivate as a legacy received from my ancestors." The Czar replied:—"Je remercie votre Majeste de vos bonnes paroles, et je partage entierement les sentiments que vous venez d'exprimer. A la sante de sa Majeste Empereur et Roi. Hurrah."

The various reports of the speeches that were published by the London morning papers gave rise to no small discussion. The toast of the German Emperor to the Czar consisted of very few words, but each of the Berlin correspondents of our contemporaries managed to give a different version of it. In the *Times*, the Czar was the "friend and guest," in the *Standard* he was "my brother, the Czar," in the *Daily Telegraph* he rose to "my honoured friend," and in the *Morning Post* to "my highly honoured friend," while the *Daily News* did altogether away with epithets, and made him say merely, "I drink to the health of your Majesty." The allusion to the friendship between the two Houses was also qualified. The *Times* had "a century or more" of it, the *Standard* "a hundred years," the *Daily News* "traditional friendship," the *Daily Telegraph* only "friendship."

After the banquet the Court went to the Opera, where the most brilliant house the *Times* correspondent remembers to have seen there for a long time had assembled by special invitation in honour of the Emperor's august visitor. In one box sat the representatives of all the great Powers, while even Prince Bismarck showed himself—a thing he has not done within the memory of most of the young generation. The Court occupied the grand central box, the Czar again sitting between their German Majesties. The appearance of the house did not certainly come up to that presented by the same theatre on the occasion of the Shah's summer visit to it, but it was a brilliant and memorable scene. The pieces given were the second half of Wagner's "Rheingold" and "Coppelia"—a ballet in two scenes. On returning from the Opera to the Embassy, the Czar was shown the working of Mr. Edison's phonograph.

The Czar on Saturday (19th ult.) went with the Emperor to his hunting-box at Hubertusstock, where they had some good sport, returning to Berlin at nine o'clock in the evening.

The Czar's visit to the Emperor William closed on Sunday afternoon, (13th ult.) when His Majesty left Berlin for Ludwigslust. The leave-taking of the Emperors is described as of the most cordial character. After visiting the mausoleum of the late Emperor William, the Czar attended service at the Russian Embassy, while their German Majesties were listening to the ministrations of the Rev. Herr Stocker; and then soon brought with it another and more secular function in the form of a sumptuous luncheon, which was offered to the Czar by the officers of his own or Kaiser Alexander Regiment of Guards. After an inspection and march-past of the regiment, its richly-decorated messroom became brilliant with a festive gathering of all the military magnates of this military capital, with the two Emperors in their midst. After the band had discovered a selection of music associated with Russia, in which Glinka's "Life for the Czar" held a prominent place, the colonel of the regiment proposed the health of the Czar in most ardent and devoted terms, after which the Czar—speaking in Russian this time, which the Emperor William appears to understand—called for a bumper in honour of his German Majesty.

And then, says a writer in the Berlin *Post*, "the Emperor William clinked his glass (as signalising his desire for silence), and in words of fiery and captivating enthusiasm thus toasted the Russian army:—'Comrades of the Alexander Regiment, on a day like this it behoves a regiment with such a brilliant history as this one, hand in view of the onour which has been conferred upon it by the presence of its illustrious chief in its midst, to think of the times when my grandfather (Herr Grossvater) was a young man, and in the bullet rain of Bar-sur-Aube won for himself the St. George's Cross as well as the chieftainship of the regiment. I may also recall the time when Russian and Prussian soldiers fought together shoulder to shoulder, when Russian troops bled along with ours at La Rothiere, as well as when they bravely defended Sebastopol and stormed Plevna. Let us drink to the health of our Russian comrades and the Russian army. Long live the Russian army! Hooh! Hooh! Hooh!" "A thundering cheer," says the same reporter of this remarkable scene, "resounded through the barracks. The two Sovereigns grasped each other by the hand and clinked glasses. A few minutes later the Czar Alexander again raised his glass and shouted out in German, 'I drink to the health of my brave Grenadier Regiment! Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!' But, still more, the Czar stood up to empty his glass to the officers of the regiment, and to call for three cheers in their honour."

His Majesty had been timed to leave Potsdam station at five o'clock, but, as a matter of fact, it was at the Lehrter station, and at four o'clock, that he bade good-bye to his German entertainers. The manner of their parting was exactly the same as that of their meeting. There was the same crowd, the same handshaking, and the same appearance of affectionate embracing, twice repeated between the two Emperors. Prince Bismarck was also there.

The Czar left ten thousand marks for the poor of Berlin. His Majesty has repeatedly expressed his extreme gratification at the reception accorded to him in that city and presented a valuable snuff-box to Prince Bismarck, and another to Count Herbert Bismarck, in remembrance of his visit to the German capital.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* has reason to believe that the result of the Czar's visit to Berlin will prove more important than has hitherto been regarded as probable, at least by German observers. The two powers will no longer be so estranged as in the recent past, but will act more as friendly neighbours.

PRESS OPINIONS.

The Russian Press generally, while somewhat reserved in its allusions to the imperial meeting at Berlin, adopts in the main a sympathetic tone. The absence of M. de Giers, says a correspondent, is generally interpreted as a sign that the interview between the Czar and the Emperor William will not lead to any fresh political combination, and that it will, in fact, not have any result beyond tranquillising the mind of Europe and satisfying Russia's own desire to live at peace with Germany without either making concessions to or demands upon her neighbour.

Although it is the generally accepted view in official circles in St. Petersburg that the Czar's meeting with the Emperor William had neither a political character nor political aims, it is nevertheless considered that the Imperial visit cannot fail to have some important consequences. The very realisation of the long-projected meeting which the alarmists had averred would never take place, and the attitude of the two Emperors one to the other, have, it is held, proved the falsity of the reports which have credited the Russian and German Governments with hostile sentiments; and the opinion is expressed that the peace of Europe will certainly be strengthened by the re-establishment of mutual confidence, the absence of which has hitherto been the principal source of danger, provoking as it did the measures and combinations on both sides which tended gradually to increase the tension between the two nations and favour dangerous manœuvres on the part of the enemies of peace.

The *Grashdanin* draws attention to the long interview between the Czar and Prince Bismarck and the special attention paid by His Majesty to the Imperial Chancellor. "All this," says the journal, "justifies the belief that the Imperial meeting at Berlin will tend to inaugurate an error of more favourable relations between Russia and Germany."

The *Novoe Vremya* published an inspired article bidding high for German friendship, and promising for every substantial proof of amity given by that Power a full equivalent from the Russian Government. Europe, it says, is rich in opportunities for such an interchange of services. In the first place there is the "Bulgarian Question," which Austria will complicate unless Germany immediately withdraws her approval. The winter season thus begins under conditions that render the preservation of European peace dependent exclusively on the policy pursued at Berlin.

The official *Abendpost* of Vienna, speaking of the Imperial meeting at Berlin, remarks that "personal intercourse between two such powerful rulers cannot fail to be hailed with rejoicing as in the interest of peace." To the same effect is a very interesting article in the *Fremdenblatt*.

The *Neue Freie Presse*, in summing up the result of the Berlin meeting, thinks that "it shows that the Czar Alexander desires the maintenance of peace, but a peace such that in its shadow Russia would be able to regain her former influence in the Balkan Peninsula, an influence which she has lost there by the fault of Russian diplomacy. This sort of peace is called, "the policy of the free hand." It differs widely from the interpretation put upon it by the Panslavists, who would like to see Russia allied with France and forcing her way to the Balkans at the point of the sword. It is sufficient that the Czar's interpretation of the policy of the free hand is not that of the Panslavists. We must remember, too, that he cannot declare himself Germany's friend without wounding the feelings of his own people. The Berlin meeting will, therefore, pass without any consequences whatever. All will be to-morrow as it was yesterday and the day before."

MILITARY NEWS.

THE smokeless powder intended for use in the Austrian Army is thought to be perfect. Besides its initial advantage of being smokeless it is said to give a velocity some 20 per cent. greater than that of the ordinary powder.

THE Secretary of State for India has placed before the Commander-in-Chief the names of about a dozen students at the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, as candidates for direct commission in the Royal Engineers.

COL. CLIFFORD WALTON, lately Assistant Adjutant-General, Southern District, has been selected to be Assistant Adjutant-General in connection with certain anticipated reforms at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, and has assumed his duties.

THE Pope has conferred upon Col. H. J. Woolward, lately commanding the 1st Royal Munster Fus., the honour of Knight of the Order of St. Gregory the Great, with full insignia, in recognition of the services rendered by him with the Pope Zouaves in the campaign of 1860, prior to his joining the British army.

THE Secretary of State has permitted the following officers to retire on the dates specified:—Brigade Surgeon E Sexton, M D, Bombay Medical Department, Medical Officer, 21st Bombay Infantry, from the 1st inst; and Surgeon-Major G Henderson, M D, Bengal Medical Department, Civil Surgeon, Shahpur, from Nov 20, 1889.

THE Commander-in-Chief has approved of Lt.-Col. A. A. Baker, A.S.C., being appointed D. A. A. G. in the Southern District, from the 21st inst.; of Bt. Major Hamersley, 1st Lancashire Fus., being Brigade Major of the 2nd Infantry Brigade at Aldershot from the 19th prox., in place of Major the Hon. F. W. Stopford, Grenadier Guards; and of Major Kennedy, 2nd Suffolk, being Brigade Major of the 3rd Infantry Brigade there, from Dec. 10, in place of Major Hughes, Cameronians.

WOOLWICH is abnormally full of troops, in consequence chiefly of the new organisation of the Royal Artillery, which concentrates the various depot batteries at this station. The huts at the camp are full, and some of the men are under canvas, an arrangement which is likely to continue through the winter. Plans are, however, prepared for erecting additional barracks on some of the space available in the dockyard, and it is expected that a redistribution of the garrison will be made, by which the Artillery batteries may be grouped together.

A TELEGRAM from Melbourne says that Gen. Edwards, Military Commandant at Hongkong, has completed his inspection of the colonial defences. He recommends the federation of the Australian forces, and the appointment of a lieutenant-general to act as adviser in time of peace, and to take the command in war time. Among Gen. Edwards' other recommendations are the adoption of a uniform system of organisation and armament, the establishment of a federal military college, the extension of rifle clubs, and the introduction of a uniform gauge on the railways.

THE two senior colonels of the Indian Staff Corps, Sir F. B. Norman, K.C.B., commanding a district in Bengal, and Sir O. V. Tanner, K.C.B., Bombay Staff Corps, are obtaining their promotion to the major-generals' list, consequent on the retirement of Gen. C. Cureton, C.B., and the death of Major-Gen. C. T. Heathcote, C.B. News of the death of the last-named has only just reached England by the last mail from Tasmania, whither he had proceeded from India at the expiration of his term of command of a brigade in the Bombay Presidency. He had rendered excellent service in the Indian Mutiny and Afghan campaigns, and was a very popular officer of the Bombay Army.

THE 1st Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers, 900 strong, under the command of Colonel Carleton, arrived at Calcutta from Meerut, on the morning of the 28th ultimo, and encamped on the Maidan, the day being taken up with the issue of field equipment to the 400 men who are to take part in the Chin-Lushai Expedition. The regiment, en route from Meerut, halted at Tundla, Allahabad, Dinapore, and Muddapore. At Dinapore, owing to there being no native cooks engaged to cook the men's food, it was found necessary to warn three trained cooks in each company for the duty of preparing food for their comrades, one of whom deliberately loaded his rifle and fired it through his left hand, blowing the back of the hand away. It is stated that on recovery he will be tried by court-martial for wilfully maiming himself. The women and children embarked in the Canning on the afternoon of the 29th ultimo, and the men embarked at 6 a.m. on the 30th. The officers and men detailed for the Chin Expedition are in high spirits.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, OCT. 18.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

Mr Syad Alay Mahomed, BCS
Mr H Lightowler, B
Brig-Gen G B Wolseley, CB, ADC, M.
Col W W Hooper, M Cav
Lt-Col R G E Dalrymple, MSC
Capt H D'a Keary, MSC
Capt H Eardley Wilmot, MSC
Lieut J H Lowry, MSC
Lieut J A G Rainsford, MSC
Mr R Knight, Bo CS

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr J H Harrison, B, 1 week
Capt W E Bunbury, BSC, till 1-2-90
Capt D W Hickman, BSC, 3 mo
Lieut C W O'Bryen, BSC, 2 mo
Lieut D C F Macintyre, BSC, 3 mo
Surg-Maj E R Johnson, B, 3 mo
Mr G E Baudry, M, 2 mo
Col E M Stevenson, MSC, 3 mo
Maj A B Fenton, MSC, 16 days
Mr F Davey, Bo, 2 mo
Maj T H Mackenzie, Bo SC, 2 mo
Capt J W Gordon, Bo SC, 3 mo
Lieut C H C Heyman, Bo SC, 2 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr J W Neill, B CS
Mr J B Fuller, BCS
Mr J Elliott, B
Mr R L Campbell, B
Mr H M Birdwood, B
Mr G A Rose, B
Mr C A Calvert, B
Col G T Pretyman, BRA
Maj F Barrow, BSC
Maj G L Elliot, BSC
Capt G E MacMullen, BSC
Lieut H Hudson, BSC
Lieut F H B Commeline, BSC
Surg-Maj W H Cadge, B
Surg G C Hall, B
Surg P O W Harley, B
Surg-Maj F A Smyth, B
Rev J P Dyer, BEE
Rev H N Midwinter, MA, Bo EE
Col J K Clubley, MSC
Lt-Col W H M Francklyn M Inf
Capt J A Wyllie, MSC
Capt R F Clothier, MSC
Lieut B A Johnstone, MS C
Maj-Gen C T Haig, Bo RE
Lieut S M Edwardes, Bo SC
Lieut C H C Heyman, Bo SC
Surg-Maj J Parker, Bo

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels—Maj. R. J. H. Wyllie and Maj. L. R. H. D. Campbell.

To be Majors—Capt. and Brevet-Maj. A. F. Barrow, C. M. G., and Capt. A. R. Porter.

To be Captain—Lieut. G. H. Loch.

BENGAL CAVALRY.

To be Colonel—Lieut.-Col. and Col. in the Army J. I. Robinson.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel—Maj. A. McCally.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Majors—Capt. W. B. Ferris, Capt. H. C. E. Lucas, Capt. E. C. Kellie.

To be Captain—Lieut. G. W. S. Fryer.

INDIAN ARMY.

To be Colonels—Lieut.-Col. P. H. Greig, Bombay Infantry; Lieut.-Col. E. Mockler, Bombay Infantry; Lieut.-Col. F. D. Mander, Bombay Infantry; Lieut.-Col. J. Rutherfurd, Bombay Infantry; Lieut.-Col. G. R. Weston, Madras Infantry; Lieut.-Col. W. H. St. A. Wilton, Madras Infantry; Lieut.-Col. W. G. Smith, Bengal Infantry.

The following appointment has been made to the Personal Staff of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India:—Lieut. H. S. Rawlinson, King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be Aide-de-Camp, vice Capt. W. M. Shexton, who has relinquished the appointment.

The following appointments have been made to the Staff in India:—Col. R. C. Hart, V. C., R. E., a Garrison-Instructor, to be Director of Military Education in India, vice Col. Taylor, resigned the appointment; Maj. A. J. Watson, Suffolk Regt, to be a Garrison-Instructor in India, vice Col. Hart; Maj. H. T. P. Evans, East Lancashire Regt., to be a Dep. Assist. Adjt.-Gen. for Musketry, Bengal Establishment; Maj. J. C. R. Glasgow, Suffolk Regt, District Staff Officer, Second-Class, to be a District Staff Officer, First-Class, Bengal Establishment, vice Maj. E. E. Money, resigned the appointment; Lieut.-Col. P. D. Jeffreys, Connaught Rangers, to be a District Staff Officer, First-Class, Bengal Establishment, vice Maj. W. R. Routh, who has vacated the appointment; Capt. R. F. Gartside-Tipping, Bengal Staff Corps, to be a District Staff Officer, Second-Class, Bengal Establishment, vice Maj. Glasgow.

The date of appointment of Capt. F. Stevenson, Bombay Staff Corps, to be a District Staff Officer, Second-Class, is July 6, 1889, and not as stated in the *London Gazette* of Aug. 20, 1889.

THE NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

THE following is a summary of the decisions of the Court of Umpires on the point remaining in dispute between the admirals, captains, and commanding officers of the contending fleets at the close of the late Naval Manœuvres. The admirals who officiated as umpires with the fleets were ordered to assemble at Devonport, under the presidency of Admiral Sir W. Dowell, commander-in-chief at that station, and to discuss and report upon the several cases in dispute. The final decision was given by Sir W. Dowell and confirmed by the Lords of the Admiralty:—

No. 1.—Claim of Mercury to have captured Kingstown, and counterclaim made by the inspecting commander of Coastguard, Kingstown, to have sunk the Mercury. Decision: The ship having been only three hours in the vicinity of the port, cannot be considered to have made a successful attack upon Kingstown under Rule 2. There was no rule applicable to the claim made by the inspecting commander that Mercury was sunk by the batteries.

No. 2.—Claims of five torpedo-boats to have destroyed shipping in the Liffey, and counterclaim that the boats were destroyed by Pigeon-House Fort and Coastguard. Decision: The torpedo-boats apparently steamed up the Liffey unmolested, and destroyed shipping. On passing Pigeon-House Fort (when returning) they were subjected to heavy fire for ten minutes from the guns of the fort, and also from Coastguard station at close range. In this case no rule applies, but it is supposed that some of the boats would have been damaged.

No. 3.—Claim by Camperdown to have captured Thames on the morning of Aug. 17. Decision: Evidence conflicting. Evidently Capt. King did not bring his barbettes into action, nor make signal to Thames that he considered her captured. A drawn battle; although in actual warfare a protected cruiser could not have passed within a cable's length of a first-class battle-ship with impunity.

No. 4—The claim of Rodney and Howe to have captured Hero and Camperdown (Aug. 17). Decision: This question should be decided under Rule 3. Hero, having been more that two hours under the fire of Rodney and Howe within range of 3000 yards, was captured under the rules. Camperdown, having been only twenty minutes under fire, should not have been ruled out of action until one hour and forty minutes later. Therefore she was not captured.

No. 5.—Claim made by Anson and Collingwood to have captured Marathon, but which proved to be belted cruiser Aurora. Decision: Not captured. Engagement should have lasted two hours, not one hour only.

No. 6.—Claim made by Warspite and Galatea to have sunk Arethusa, and to have severely crippled, if not captured, Mersey (Aug. 27.) Decision: Neither Mersey nor Arethusa was captured or sunk, but both were chased off their cruising ground.

No. 7.—Claim made by Howe and Narcissus to have captured Anson. Decision; Not captured; but the object Anson had in view was defeated.

H. M'S. EUPHRATES.

List of officers embarking, per H. M'S. Euphrates, at Portsmouth, Queenstown, and Malta, for Bombay:

At Portsmouth.—21st Battalion, South Division, Royal Artillery.—Lieut. W. P. Alexander.

2nd Somerset Light Infantry.—Sec. Lieut. R. T. Montresor.

2nd Lancashire Fusiliers.—Capt. F. Amber; Sec. Lieut. H. S. Shaw.

2nd Royal Sussex.—Sec. Lieut. C. McM. Davis.

1st King's Own Scottish Borderers—Capt. C. J. E. A. McArthur.

2nd Munster Fusiliers.—Lieut. C. W. B. Farrant.

2nd Royal West Surrey.—Lieut. and Qrmstr. J. S. Dyke.

2nd Middlesex.—Lt.-Col. H. D. Wade-Dalton. Royal Horse Artillery.—Maj. G. W. M. Turnbull.

17th Lancers.—Lieut. H. T. Nicholls.

1st West India Regiment.—Lieut. H. A. F. Lindsay.

Royal Artillery.—Sec. Lieuts. J. E. L. Bruce, G. G. Woods, H. R. Vallentine, R. C. Coates, G. F. Dixon, P. H. Shipwith, A. G. Goldie, C. F. Bishop, C. C Nootl, G. G. K. Duff.

2nd Northumberland Fusiliers.—Sec. Lieuts. F. C. Turner, W. B. Wright, H. L. S. Maclean.

1st Hants.—Sec. Lieut. H. B. O. Coddington.

1st Royal Irish Fusiliers.—Sec. Lieuts. N. E. Money, Sir H. B. Hill, Bart., A. G. Maxwell.

Medical Staff.—Surgs. H. E. W. Barrington. G. F. Poyader; Surg.-Majs. D. C. Bourns, W. L. Lane.

1st Worcester.—Capt. E. H. Clarke.

Chaplain.—Rev. R. F. Collins.

2nd West Riding.—Sec. Lieut H. E. Norman.

2nd Hants.—Sec. Lieut. F. H. Pigou.

1st Royal Irish Regiment.—Sec Lieut. E. R. Foord.

1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Sec Lieut. C. N. Price.

1st Liverpool.—C and N. Lyne.

Indian Medical Staff.—Surg. A. R. S. Anderson, J. T. Calvert.

At Queenstown.—1st Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.—Lieuts. F. H. Chapman, S. Nicholson.

2nd Warwick.—Sec. Lieut, J. C. Pinsey

Royal Artillery.—Sec. Lieut. H. M. Thomas.

2nd Highland Light Infantry.—Capt. C. C. Cavendish.

2nd Gloucester.—Capt. R. J. B. Parkinson.

17th Lancers.—Sec. Lieut. F. G. Collins.

2nd Royal West Surrey.—Lieut. E Malcolmson; Sec Lieuts. L. M. Crofts, J. C. Plowden

2nd Devonshire.—Capt. C. W. Park.

1st East Surrey.—Sec. Lieut. H. O. Parr.

Medical Staff.—Surg.-Maj. H. Stannard.

1st Royal Irish Regiment.—Lieut. Geoghegan.

At Malta.—No II, Southern Division, Royal Artillery.—Capts. E. J. Phipps Hornby, M. M. Weeks; Lieut. W. H. Boyd; Sec. Lieut. C. McJ. Robertson.

No. 21, Southern Division Royal Artillery.—Maj. F. Beaufort; Capt. W. F. Cockburn; Lieut. G. R. M. Church; Sec. Lieut. A. F. S. Scott.

17th Lancers.—C. M. H. Fortescue.

No. 18, Southern Division, Royal Artillery.—Maj. R. H. W. Plunkett; Capt. E. A. Faushawe; Sec. Lieuts. G. W

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 18TH OCTOBER.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Thames, Captain W. A. Seaton, with the English mails of the 18th October, arrived off the Apollo Bunder at 4-30 yesterday morning. The following is a list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr and Mrs Crooke
Major and Mrs Grasar
Rev and Mrs Evans
Miss Askwith
Miss Swainson
2 Misses Dansdale
Mrs Hardman
Miss Leigh
Miss Irvine
Mr Wenge te
Mr and Mrs Kidd Miss
Miss Gage
Mr Devenish
Mr Lawrence
Mrs Sheffield and 3children
Mrs Sawott
Miss Counsell
Col W M Rose
Mrs Rose
Mr N Robert
Mr and Mrs Goodman
Rev M Guildford
Mrs Goodwin
Miss Eatringe
Baron Dimmocks and 2 children
Mr and Mrs Dunlop
Mr D B Myers
Mrs H Vogel
Mrs Lang Browne and 2 infants
Mr Noel
Mr Pascoe
Mr. Mrs & 2 Misses Barrow
Mrs Walt
Mr Decharme
Mr G B Gotham
Mrs Ogden
Miss Rose
Mr H D Abbott
Miss Blackburn
Miss Blackburn
Dr and Mrs Poate

FROM BARNDIST.

Mr and Mrs Barnard
Mrs Storey
Mr W Ashaker
Mr F Schiller
Mrs Treschaere
Mr J K Douglas
Major Adamson
Mr T C Hawkins
Surg-Major and Mrs Purvis
Mr Harrison
Sir A and Lady Haytor
Mr E Bedford
Miss Haskins
Mr G B Reid
Mr G Herbst
Mr O Schmidt
Mr Lisle
Maj Wighton
Dr and Mrs E W Young
Mrs Gerrard
Mr Copley
Mr and Mrs G Berkeley
Mr and Mrs C Thompson
Mr and Mrs O Hadenfeldt
De Gearing
Deputy Surg-Genl Rice
Mr Hasswell
Mr Chaloner
Mr W Sotheves
Mr S E Murray
Mr S Mosteon
Mr A Lucas
Mr P J Freyer
Mr A Riwards
Mr R Wall
Mr F E Carr
Lieut-Col Wilson
Surgn-Major and MrsFaskin
Mr J S Boattie
Capt Dun
Surgn-Major and Mrs Le Mottee
Lt Kemball
Miss G bson
Mr Targett
Mr S Macdonald
Mr E Segner
Mr E M Dowie
Mr J R Campbell
Mr H Brittain
Mr and Mrs Jopp
Mr Fabricius
Mr Mc wenn
Mr H W Jones
Mr J and Miss Rogerson
Mr D F J Crombie
Lt Findlay
Mr and Mrs Gardiner
Rev A J Jones
Mr and Mrs Robinson

FROM SUEZ.—Mr and Mrs Britton.
FROM ADEN—Mr F Williams

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 12TH TO 18TH OCTOBER INCLUSIVE.)

A PRIVY Council was held on Tuesday at Balmoral, when Mr. Chaplin, M. P., was sworn as Minister of Agriculture.

A Liberal Unionist conference was held on Wednesday at Plymouth, in which Mr. J. Chamberlain, the Solicitor-General, Mr. J. Collings, and other members of Parliament took part.

Mr. H. Matthews, M. P., Home Secretary, addressed his constituents at Birmingham on Wednesday, and defended the action of the Government in Ireland.

A farewell banquet was given on Tuesday, at the St. George's Club, in honour of Lord Hopetoun, the newly-appointed Governor of Victoria, at which Lord Knutsford, Sir Graham Berry, Mr. Childers, M.P., and other gentlemen interested in the colonies, were present.

The Bishop of Lincoln, in his charge to his clergy on Monday, said that, while accepting the Primate's decision on the proceedings against him, he feared the course sanctioned would lead to the infringement of the liberties of the Episcopate.

The new Nonconformist Manafield College at Oxford was opened on Tuesday with a lecture by the Principal, Dr. Fairbairn. At a subsequent meeting the Master of Balliol and the President of Corpus were present, and spoke in congratulatory terms of the new institution.

Lord Digby died suddenly on Wednesday, aged 80.

Dr. Joule, the eminent scientist, died on Friday, last at Manchester, aged 70.

Sir Daniel Gooch, chairman of the Great Western Railway, and formerly M. P. for Cricklade, died on Tuesday, aged 73.

Samuel Coles died on Tuesday in Laxton's Hospital, Oundle, aged 105 years.

A Conference of representatives of railway companies and traders was held on Tuesday at Westminster, under the presidency of Lord Balfour, and the mode of proceeding with the discussion of the new schedules of rates was arranged.

At a meeting of the Metropolitan Board School Teachers' Association on Saturday, the Chairman remarked that if technical education was introduced into schools it would be at the expense of some of the older subjects of education.

The freedom of the burgh of Kirkcaldy was conferred on Saturday upon the Marquis of Dufferin, who delivered an interesting and humorous speech in acknowledgment.

An explosion of gas occurred on Wednesday morning in a coal-pit at Longton, Staffordshire, and 60 lives were lost.

Three men who were being lowered into a coal-pit, near Wakefield, were killed on Monday, the cage being overturned, and the men precipitated to the bottom of the mine.

A Welsh minister, on Monday, refused to be sworn in English at the police-court, although he spoke that language well and would only be sworn in Welsh, declaring that he hated the English language.

The Cunard steamer Malta, from Genoa, went ashore on the Cornish coast on Tuesday night. The crew and passengers were saved, but it is feared the vessel will become a wreck.

Two men and a boy were killed on Saturday by the fall of a mass of stone in a mine in the Rhondda Valley where they were working.

A signalman at North Shields Railway station committed suicide on Tuesday by hanging himself while on duty in his cabin.

The Irish Lords Justices in Council have proclaimed the National League in the town of Tipperary and the neighbouring districts. They have also issued another proclamation restricting the importation of arms and ammunition into Ireland.

The Emperor of Russia arrived in Berlin on Friday on a visit to the German Emperor. The popular reception was respectful, but cool, and but little reference was made to the occasion in the newspapers. The meeting between the two Emperors was cordial, and at a State dinner in the evening friendly greetings were interchanged, but no political references were made. The Czar had a long conversation with Prince Bismarck, whom he treated with great condescension. On Saturday the Emperor made a shooting excursion, and on Sunday evening the Czar left Berlin.

The German and Australian Press attach no political importance to the Imperial meeting, but the St. Petersburg papers, which at first declared the event to have no political significance, now express a belief that the result will be a better understanding between Russia and Germany.

The ex-King Milan having given his consent, King Alexander of Servia paid a visit to his mother, Queen Natalie, on Saturday, and had a private interview with her. The political situation at Belgrade becomes more complicated, and the ex-Queen is becoming more influential in the direction of affairs.

The Russian Prince Dolgourokoff, who had been stimulating in Sofia an agitation in favour of Russian interference in Bulgarian affairs, has been required by the Government to leave the country, and he has accordingly proceeded to Servia.

Signor Crispi, the Italian Premier, made an important speech at Palermo, on Saturday, in which he referred to the extension of public liberty, the improved position of Italy with other Powers, and the solidification of the national unity. With respect to the Papacy, Signor Crispi said the Government had no desire to interfere with the spiritual rule of the Pope, but it would maintain the right of the State to insure civil freedom.

According to a telegram from Constantinople the German Government has notified that the approaching visit of the German Emperor to the Sultan has no political object.

The general belief prevails in Paris that Boulangism is virtually dead. A number of the new Republican Deputies are endeavouring to bring about a union of the various Republican factions in the Chamber, but the Radicals are not expected to join.

It has been finally decided that the Paris Exhibition shall be closed on November 6.

OBITUARY.—Maj-Gen. R. Murray, C. S. I., Ben. Ret; Col. J. Sleeman, Ben. Ret; Col. J. C. Curtis, Ben. Ret; Col F. C. Maraden, C. B., Ben. Ret.; Col. G. F. Salmon, Mad. Ret.; Surg. H. K. Fuller, Mad. M. S.; Maj- Gen. C. T. Heathcote, C. B., Bo. S. C.; Col. de L. R. F. Wooldridge, Bo. S. C.; Lieut. J. W. Bryans, Bo. Ret.; Lieut-Col. T. S. Hawkins; Col. H. G. Moore; Sergt-Major J. Breeze; Lord Digby; Lord Fitzgerald; Sir C. J. Wolseley; Sir D. Gooch; Sir B. S. Phillips; Sir C. W. Sikes; Rev. Owen Jones; Dr. Max. Leidesdorf; Dr. J. P. Joule; Lady Charlotte Blount.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists. Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

AN Extraordinary General Meeting of this bank was held at the City Terminus Hotel on Wednesday (16th ultimo) Mr. W. Paterson (chairman) stated that the object of the meeting was the declaration of an interim dividend, but he was glad to inform them that the bank was doing well, although currency continued unsettled, and even tended to be more so, consequent upon the doubts regarding the Latin Union, which for years past had influenced silver to a great extent. Money had been sent to all quarters of the world except to India, where a field existed for the employment of more capital, and more would be sent when a national arrangement was arrived at. He believed that when the accounts were made up at the end of the year they would show results that would be satisfactory to all. A dividend of 7 per cent per annum for the half-year, ended June 30 last, was declared.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

The Half-Yearly General Meeting of the shareholders of this bank was held on Tuesday, 15th ult, at the offices, Old Broad-street. Mr. J. N. Bullen, who presided, observed that the present being an interim meeting, he had no resolutions to submit. The net profits of the half-year, after providing for all bad and doubtful debts, were £56,495, out of which the directors had appropriated £16,750 to paying a dividend for the half-year at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, leaving a balance of £36,345, which was increased by the amount brought forward from last December to £43,449. The past half year had been a fairly satisfactory period for Eastern banking. The value of money had been high all over the East, especially in the early months of the year, and therefore the bank's resources had been kept fully employed at remunerative rates. The position of the bank had continued to improve. The reserve fund and the sum carried forward together amounted to £233,449, and within £1000 or £2000 that would be sufficient to cover the whole loss of bringing their capital home to-day at the current rate of exchange, supposing it were necessary to do so. It might thus be said now that their capital was again virtually intact, and they might reasonably hope that when they closed the accounts next December they would not only have sufficient to cover any loss by exchange, but something in addition to serve as the nucleus of a real reserve fund. He expressed the great regret of the directors at the retirement, on account of ill-health, of their colleague, Mr. J. Murray Robertson, who had had a seat at the Board for over twenty-five years, and who had always brought to the consideration of the bank's affairs a cool and matured judgment. In answer to questions the chairman added that under the deed of settlement the shareholders had nothing to do with the dividend that was declared, that responsibility being cast upon the directors. As their decision was not liable to be overruled by the shareholders, it had been customary to distribute the dividends before the meetings. As to the amount of the dividend, they sympathised with the shareholders, but what the directors had to consider first was the necessity of placing the bank in a thoroughly sound and substantial position. He thought before increasing the dividend they ought to have a reserve of £250,000 to be ear-marked against the shrinkage of their capital abroad, and at least another £50,000 against the ordinary casualties of banking. It was only a question of looking forward for a year or two before they would probably be in that position.

DELHI AND LONDON BANK.

The Half-Yearly General Meeting of this bank was held at the offices, Bishopsgate-street, on Wednesday (16th ult.). Major-General E. J. Rickards (chairman) said that the dividend of 3 per cent. per annum for the past half-year might be considered small, but it was due to the very heavy loss entailed by the rate of exchange, which was equal to one-third of the amount of their profit. Had it not been for this circumstance the directors would have been enabled to have paid a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. He moved the adoption of the report. In reply to a shareholder, the Chairman said he wished it to be clearly understood that although the bulk of their profits had been derived from Calcutta, the country branches had all contributed in a more or less degree to the general fund. The report was adopted, and the payment of a dividend for the half-year of 3 per cent. per annum, placing £2000 to the doubtful debt account, and carrying forward £625, approved.

PRINCE FERDINAND'S JOURNEY.

THE chief, if not the only purpose of Prince Ferdinand's journey, according to the opinions of good judges in Germany, is (the *Standard's* correspondent says) to get the necessary consent of his relatives to his mother's raising a loan on the family estates. A South German bank has already lent some millions of marks on the Hungarian estates of the family, and is willing to lend more on the fulfilment of the legal formalities. The whole sum which ex-Prince Alexander received from Bulgaria is said to have been about a million francs; not two and a half, as some state. It is, however, reported from Vienna that Prince Ferdinand has ordered there a quantity of splendid furniture for several rooms in his Sofia palace, a fact which is taken as another indication of his matrimonial intentions. On the other hand, the Paris correspondent of the *Times* has had communicated to him "a curious and interesting letter from a man in a position to know much which does not reach the public ear." According to this communication, Prince Bismarck telegraphed to Prince Ferdinand, as soon as the date of the Czar's arrival in Berlin was known, to start at once, secretly, and on some plausible pretext, to go to some German town near enough to Berlin to be able to return in a few hours if telegraphed for. Prince Ferdinand accordingly hastened to Munich, a town as near enough to Berlin, yet not in Prussia, so that he would not have the appearance of being simultaneously with the Czar on Prussian soil without being able to pay his respects to him. He reached Munich the day of the Czar's arrival at Berlin. Prince Bismarck asked the Czar for an audience that same day, in the hope of inducing the Czar to receive Prince Ferdinand, who was humbly ready to come at the first signal and obtain from the Czar oblivion of the past. The Czar not being attended by any Minister or secretary, and evidently not intending to touch on politics, Prince Bismarck knew that no conversation on general politics was possible, but Prince Ferdinand's question being quite a personal one, and its solution depending solely on the Czar's good pleasure, Prince Bismarck could broach it, subject to its being backed by the Emperor William, if he saw any chance of success. But, despite all his skill and entreaty, the Czar was inflexible on this point, though to lessen the disappointment he lavished the friendliest assurances on other points, and was extremely affable. Prince Ferdinand was apprised of the failure of Prince Bismarck's intervention, and abruptly quitted Munich, or rather Nymphenburg.

SHAKIR PASHA'S RULE IN CRETE.

THE correspondent of the *Daily News* at Canea, on Oct. 15 writes:—The cruel whipping continues not only in the country, but even in the capital. Churches are injured; two chapels, one at Zizife and another at Lakkus, were destroyed only five days ago. The day before yesterday two chiefs were sentenced to exile. A woman is reported from Candia to have been first violated, then mutilated, and thrown into a stream. The cattle of two chiefs, W. Christodoulakis and S. Malintretos, have been seized by the Government. Shakir Pasha has issued a proclamation abolishing the system of collecting the tax on olive-oil, the chief product of this island. He has substituted a new system, which is already condemned by every sensible and practical man, and will undoubtedly prove a failure, the more so as it raises the tax by five per cent. Hitherto the Cretan peasant has paid his oil-tax in kind only every second or third year, when the crop was rich. Now the taxes paid in six years are to be divided into six parts, and the peasant is to pay every consecutive year the due proportion in ready money. Taking into consideration the fact that Crete enjoys a rich crop only every second or sometimes third year, and that the peasant is but rarely in cash, and almost never in bad years, it may be assumed with certainty that Shakir Pasha's new tithe system will meet with insuperable opposition and difficulty. It is also stated by good authorities that the privilege hitherto enjoyed by the Cretans of electing their own judges is soon to be abolished.

AN action by the Rio Tinto Company against the Société des Métaux for non-fulfilment of contract came on before the Paris Tribunal of Commerce. The Société des Métaux, among a number of other contracts, entered into one with the Rio Tinto Company, by which the company agreed for a certain number of years to hand over the whole output of the mine at a specified price. The Rio Tinto Company has now applied to the Tribunal for damages, to be fixed by an expert, and has asked that pending the decision, the Société des Métaux be required to deposit a guarantee of one million sterling.

SAINT RAPHAEL WINE, the Eminent, delicious Re-constituting Wine, per dozen Rs. 21, of the Sole Agents, PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT REFORM.

MR. GEORGE YULE, the president, and Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee (of the Middle Temple), ex-President of the Indian National Congress, were entertained to luncheon on Monday (13th ult) at the Liverpool Reform Club by the chairman, Mr. Edward Evans, jun., and members of the club. The company included Mr. Caine, M.P., the Rev. J. A. Becke, the Rev. J. Swen (Benares), and Colonel Whitney. Responding to the toast of "Our Guests," Mr. Yule said that the movement with which Mr. Bonnerjee and he were connected, though young in years, had a robustness and vigour of constitution about it that had made its voice heard in this far-off land of the Gentiles. The present Government of India consisted of Councils composed of official and non-official gentlemen, who, however, were appointed by the Government. The change which the Congress desired was that the Councils should be extended, that half the members should be elected, and that the right of interrogation should be conceded. They were quite willing that the Governor-General should have the right of vetoing any measure until the House of Commons declared otherwise, for they were sensible that the power of making and changing the laws should for a considerable time be in the hands of the Government. Humble as was the change proposed, it had been strongly opposed by the minor officials. Happily, neither the Queen, the Viceroy, nor any official of the first rank had given expression to any such thought. Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee remarked that the India of to-day was very different indeed from the India of 1858. Education had been introduced, and the people had the wit to avail themselves of it; and the result was that, whereas in 1858 there were not more than fifteen or twenty English schools in the whole country, at the present moment they could not go to the remotest village without finding English education being given to the people at large. It was ridiculous, therefore, to suppose that India would remain contented with the constitution which in 1858 was given to her.

Mr. Caine, M. P., in proposing the health of the Chairman, said he regarded this Indian movement as one of the most important in the British Empire out side our own island. He knew something of the inner character of this movement, and having spent the last two winters in India, and having addressed about forty meetings, at which the audiences ranged from 600 to 4000 persons, upon the temperance question, he could assure them that English was understood just as well there as in any English town. The speakers spoke English a great deal better than the average member of Parliament or the average platform speaker in this country. The natives were coming out of the colleges and universities of India, he believed, at the rate of 3000 to 4000 a year. They were all educated in Western ideas, and in precisely the same way as were the University students in this country. They filled various positions in life, and had been trained in Western politics and ideas. It was only natural, therefore, that they should claim some share in the government of their own country. For instance, Mr. Bonnerjee had a vote in the borough of Croydon, and could assist in the return of a member to the English House of Commons, and thus aid in governing his country. But when Mr. Bonnerjee went back to India he became an absolute political cypher. This was an anomaly which could not last. At present the Indian civil servant was strongly opposed to all Congress movements, which he declared were seditious. Sedition in India meant anybody who disagreed with the Government. He was glad to see that his hearers, like himself, did not always agree with the Government, and that they found themselves precisely in the same position as the Indian gentlemen. Those movements were alleged by the civil servants to be prompted either by sedition or by a desire on the part of the Indians to get more places than they at present filled. When one asked for some proof of the sedition of the Congress and of those who demanded a share in the government of their country, they were pointed to the native Press. He had been told that he had no conception of the virulence of the native Press of India. When he thought of the native Press of our own country, the papers that were published in London and in Ireland, he did not think that was a very serious charge to make. But he contended that instead of forcing the Indian people who might differ from the Government to call attention to their grievances in the vernacular Press, they ought to allow them to ventilate those grievances in view of the whole public, with the reporters of their own Press present; and if they had the right of discussion on the floor of their own legislative chamber, with the representatives of the Government, this seditious language might well disappear. Freedom of speech and of the press were enjoyed to a very large extent in India, but this freedom was of very little practical use in the redressing of grievances unless those who felt those grievances might send representatives to the Chambers where grievances were actually redressed by legislation. After a careful study he had no hesitation in casting in his lot with those who advocated Congress claims and demands. He sat through the whole of the late Indian Congress, and never heard a single seditious word either in the vernacular or in English. After all, the final arbiter of the destinies of India was not the legislative councils of the provinces, but the British House of Commons. True Conservatism, as well as true Liberalism, nowadays should tend towards the safe extension of democracy whenever it could be safely extended, and towards the admission to a share in the government of their own country of educated Indians.

THE BALKANS.

They are all at sixes and sevens in Servia. Queen Natalie, the *Standard* correspondent asserts, refuses to visit the King, as she will not enter the gates of the Royal Palace as a private person. Her Majesty has taken a house in Belgrade for a year, but deputations coming to wait upon her from the provinces were refused admission to the city by the Government. The Radicals have split upon the subject. Forty out of ninety Deputies refused to sign a declaration put forward by the Government that they thought it best for the Skuptschina not to discuss the Queen's position. These forty Deputies have consequently formed a new party, and have chosen as their president, M. Ranko Tachitch, who is an extreme Radical, and notorious (says the *Daily News* correspondent) for his Montenegrin leanings. The Obrenovitch dynasty seems getting into deep water.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN THE KING AND HIS MOTHER.

King Alexander received permission on Saturday by telegram from his father to visit Queen Natalie, accompanied by his tutor, Dr. Dokitch. The young King at once started to see his mother, and remained with her about an hour. The young King was received in a little drawing-room by the Queen and Mdlle. Bogitchewitch. On entering the room, the young King first gave the Queen a military salute, and then addressed her in the following words, which had been prepared for him by his tutor:—"As King I am bound to respect my own person and our laws and Constitution, and these have compelled me regretfully hitherto to decline to see my mother; for I was under the orders of my father, who freely gave me my Crown, and whose behests I shall always follow as nearly as I find possible. Now, however, I am enabled to greet my mother as Queen of Servia on Servian soil, and I trust she may not cause unpleasantness either to the Regency or to the Government. She may rest assured of me, as her son, that she will always keep her place in my heart." In reply, Queen Natalie said:—"My dear child, you are too young to talk in this fashion. This year you ought to be playing with boys of your own age. Now, you should abstain from reading newspapers till you are older; apply yourself to hard books, and obediently follow the advice of your teachers. Honour your father and mother always, especially your father, to whom you owe your Crown. But remember you are also a son of Servia, and must ever be ready to sacrifice all for your country." After these words the boy laughed and flew into his mother's arms, and the Queen taking him by the hand, said, "Satcha, come!" Her Majesty spoke in Russian in which language Satcha is the familiar abbreviation for Alexander. The Queen then led him from the room to another apartment, where they remained for an hour. On their reappearance the young King admired some flowers standing in a vase on the table, and the Queen gave them to him to take to his own room in the palace.

On Sunday the Radical Skuptschina Club held a meeting, at which it was decided, though only against a strong minority of forty, not to bring the question of the Queen before the Chamber. This decision is probably due to the initiative of M. Pashitch, who previously had a long interview with the Queen and who seems satisfied with her assurances. The time and place of their future meetings, the threatening question as to the relations between the Queen and her son may (the *Standard's* correspondent thinks) already be regarded as settled.

THE Committee of the Countess of Dufferin Fund formally opened the new Zenana Hospital in the Chowk, Cawnpore, on Wednesday.

MENTHODYNE relieves headache and neuralgic pains. Re. 1. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

THE CHARGE AGAINST LORD GALLOWAY.

ON the 14th ult. in the Dumfries Sheriff Court before Sheriff-Substitute Hope and a jury, Alan Plantagenet Stewart, Earl of Galloway was charged with having on the 3rd of September, on the Lockerbie road, near Greenbrae, used "lewd, indecent, and libidinous behaviour towards Jane Ann Edwards Gibson, a girl under the age of puberty, and daughter of Andrew Gibson, Bargh officer, Dumfries." The court was crowded, but exclusively by men. Amongst those present were the Earl of Stair, Sir James Fergusson, M. P., Sir Herbert Maxwell, M. P., Admiral Sir John Hay, and Mr. Vans Agnew (Convener of Wigtownshire).—A jury of 15 were empanelled. The counsel for the prosecution was Mr. C. N. Johnston, advocate, instructed by C. S. Phyn, Procurator Fiscal; and counsel for the defence were the Dean of the Faculty of Advocates (Mr. J. B. Balfour, Q. C., M. P.), and Mr. R. L. Blackburn. The Earl of Galloway, who was accompanied by his brother, the Hon. Walter Stewart, took his seat in the dock between a couple of policemen. To the indictment he pleaded not guilty. No opening speech was made by counsel. Witnesses were at once called, many of them being so young that the Sheriff would not impose the oath, but, after catechising them as to their sense of right and wrong, took their promises to speak the truth.—Jane Ann Gibson said she was ten years of age. She remembered one evening last month stopping with her sister Susan and other children to gather brambleberries by the side of the Lockerbie-road. They had been at school, and were on their way home. The others got over the wall, but she sat on the top and watched them. The wall was about as high as herself. A man came up and stood beside her. The child described the alleged indecent action of the defendant, and said a Mrs. Moffat came up and said to the man, "You old blackguard." In cross-examination this witness and other children said about twenty persons passed during the time, but they took no notice until after Mrs. Moffat made a disturbance. The defendant's declaration, made on the 28th September, was read. In it he said: "I am 53 years of age. I was in Dumfries on the afternoon of Tuesday, 3rd September. I was walking on the road between the railway station and Greenbrae. I had arrived from Glasgow and had two hours to wait for a train to Newton Stewart. I saw and spoke to some children. They said they were gathering bramble-berries, and a small child was sitting on the wall by the side of the road, and the others were over in the field. I put my hand under the petticoats of the small child and patted her knee as I was leaning over the wall. As far as I recollect she had short socks on. I did not place my hand anywhere but on her thigh. I did not pinch her but only patted her. Just after that a woman came up and began scolding me. In anything I did I had no intention of doing anything indecent, but merely showing kindness towards little children." Mrs Ann Bella Gibson said that when she was told what had occurred she saw nothing wrong with her daughter Jane except that she was much shaken and very pale. She was small for her age and a rather delicate girl.—Two witnesses were called on the defendant's behalf, and Mr. Johnstone, the Advocate Depute addressed the jury for the Crown. He said it was evident that the child was not injured physically, but the charge having been made and laid before the authorities they thought it their duty to prosecute and take the opinion of a jury upon it. There were many minor discrepancies in the evidence. If the girl had been an adult the charge of indecency would have been made out on the accused's admission; but her age was so young that it was for the jury to say whether he was not in a kindly and affectionate way merely fondling the child.—The Sheriff Substitute having summed up, the jury, after an absence of four minutes, returned with a verdict unanimously of "Not Guilty." This was received with cheers in Court. The Earl of Galloway then left with his friends.

OBITUARY.

SIR BENJAMIN SAMUEL PHILLIPS, a leading member of the Jewish community in London, and formerly an alderman of the City, died on the morning of the 9th ult. at his residence, 17, Grosvenor-street, after a long illness. Sir Benjamin, who was born in 1811, carried on business as a merchant and warehouseman in London from 1830 until 1886 under the style of Messrs. Faudel, Phillips, and sons, of Newgate-street of which firm his two sons are now the partners. In 1857 he was elected alderman of the Ward of Farringdon Within; in 1859 he, with Sir Thomas Gabriel, served the office of Sheriff of London and Middlesex, and in 1865-6 he was Lord Mayor. His term of office was rendered memorable by the relief measures taken under his auspices at the Mansion-house to alleviate the suffering caused by the visitation of cholera in the metropolis. There was also a fund raised for the relief of the distress occasioned by the Indian famine.

A PUBLIC benefactor has passed away in Sir Charles William Sikes, who died on Tuesday 15 ult at Huddersfield. He was the originator of the scheme of Post Office Savings Banks, which he submitted in the first instance of Sir Rowland Hill, then Postmaster-General, and by him it was brought to the notice of Mr. Gladstone, who carried a bill through Parliament for their establishment. They began Sept. 16, 1861, and there are now upwards of 9000 of them in operation

MAJOR-GENERAL ROBERT MURRAY, R A., C. S. I., of the Bengal Staff Corps, late Director-General of Telegraphs in India, who died on Saturday 12th ult. at Ryde, Isle of Wight, at the age of sixty, was a son of the late Mr. Philip Robert Murray, of Dublin. He was born in February, 1829, and entered the Hon. East India Company's service in the Bengal Artillery in June, 1845, serving in the Punjaub campaign of 1848-9 taking part in the action of Sadoolapore, in the battles of Chillianwallah and Goojerat, and in the advance to Peshawur. He received the medal with two clasps for these services, became a first lieutenant in December, 1849, and captain in August, 1859, being transferred to the Bengal Staff Corps in February, 1861. From 1857 he was employed in the Indian Telegraph Department, and from 1878 till 1883 was Director-General of Telegraphs in India. He became a colonel in 1876. In 1884 he was created a C. S. I., and in 1886 was advanced to the rank of major-general, when he was placed on the supernumerary list. Major-General Murray married in 1855 Isabella Mary daughter of Sir. W. O. S. Brooke, F. R. S.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THOMAS SCOTT HAWKINS, late of the Royal Scots, died on the 2nd inst., at Bath, suddenly, at the age of seventy-five. He was a son of the late Sir John Cæsar Hawkins, and was born in 1814. He served for some time in the Royal Scots, taking part with the first battalion in the Eastern campaign of 1854-5, including the battles of Alma and Inkerman and the siege of Sebastopol, receiving for his services the medal with three clasps, the brevet of lieutenant-colonel, the 5th Class of the Mejidie, and the Turkish medal. He subsequently retired from the Army, and married, in 1874, Fanny Cecilia, daughter of Mr. Evan Williams, of Duffryn Frwd, Cardiff.

COLONEL FREDERICK CARLETON MARSDEN, C. B., late of the Hon. East India Company's service, died on Sunday at his residence, Colne House, Earl's Colne, Essex, at the advanced age of eighty-five. He was the eldest son of the late Captain James Marsden, of the 7th Dragoon Guards, was born in 1803, and entered the East India Company's service in 1824. For a period of upwards of thirty years he was variously employed in civil, military, and political service by the old company, taking part in the Punjab campaign, and receiving the medals with clasps for Chillianwallah and Goojerat, and also the Indian medal. Colonel Marsden, who was a magistrate for Essex, and who was created a C. B. in 1860, married in 1838 Sidney Jane, daughter of the late Sir William Bulkeley Hughes, of Pinscoch, Anglesey.

MAJOR-GENERAL CHARLES THOMAS HEATHCOTE.

MAJOR-GENERAL CHARLES THOMAS HEATHCOTE, C.B., whose death is announced from Tasmania as having taken place at Uplands, Hamilton-on-Forth, at the age of 59, was a son of Mr. W. W. Heathcote, of Enfield, and was born on August 7, 1830. He entered the Indian Army as an ensign in September, 1843 being gazetted to the 12th Bombay Native Infantry in October, 1849 and receiving his lieutenant's commission in November, 1853. He was present in the camp at Jondpoor Raja's army when attacked by the Awah Thakoor and Erinpoora mutineers in September 1857, served as deputy-assistant-quartermaster-general to the force at the first attack on and subsequent siege and capture of Awah; was at the siege and assault of Kotah and the battle of the Banass and was present, as quartermaster-general, at the action of Kooshana. He was thanked by the Governments of India and Bombay for his services and awarded the medal. From June, 1860, till January, 1862, he was assistant-quartermaster-general in Bombay, having been appointed a captain in the Bengal, Staff Corps in February, 1861. He became major in September, 1868, lieutenant-colonel in September, 1874, and colonel in September, 1879. He served in the Afghan war in 1879-80 taking part in the defence of Candahar. He commanded a column at the sortie of Deh Koja, and was present in the battle of the 1st of September. He was twice mentioned in despatches, and received the medal with clasp, and the Campaniaoship of the Bath for his services. He was commandant of the 9th Bombay Native Infantry from 1874 till 1885, and in that year was appointed brigadier-general in the Bombay army. Major-General Heathcote married in 1864 Georgina Skene, younger daughter of Mr. Skene Craig, of Clay-hill, Enfield.

LONDON LABOUR AGITATION.

A DISPUTE arose in the London Docks on Saturday (5th inst.) owing, as was alleged to preference shown by the Dock Company in employing non-unionist men. Shortly after twelve o'clock the men employed in the wool warehouses held a meeting in the docks. A messenger was hastily despatched to fetch Mr. Tillett, who was at the other end of the docks trying to arrange matters with some of the "blacklegs." By the time he arrived at the meeting-place it was half-past twelve, and the dock bell was ringing for the men to return to their work. No notice whatever was taken of this summons, and there were loud cries for a speech from Tillett, who mounted a barrel and addressed the men. He said he was sorry that trouble had arisen, but hoped that it would soon be settled. Some men had been brought out that morning, and he hoped to get the matter settled in a short time. He did not want them to come out, but to remain at work (cries of "We are out; the bell has gone.") Mr. Tillett, continuing, said that as they had come out they must all stick together; but if he could come to any arrangement with the "blacklegs" they must return to work at once. He concluded his speech by urging the men to walk quietly out of the Docks and to abstain from any violence. Mr. Cox, the Superintendent of the Docks stated that there were about 400 men who had struck work on account of "blacklegs" being employed. The Company had at present about 200 "blacklegs" at work. Messrs. Tillett and Mann were engaged until late on Saturday afternoon in inducing the permanent men engaged by the Company to cancel their engagement. All those who consented to do so received £1 as compensation for the loss of permanent employment and most of them then joined the Union, paying 2s. 6d. as an entrance-fee, 1d. for a member ship card and 2d. for the first week' subscription. Mr. Tillet informed a reporter that he had paid away on Saturday to the "blacklegs" as compensation about £200, and that there were only a few who had refused to join the union. The dispute was eventually settled, nearly all the "blacklegs" having now joined the union.

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT SERVANTS.

A meeting in support of the objects of the recently formed English Hotel and Restaurants Servants' Union was held in Hyde Park on Sunday afternoon 6th inst There was not a large attendance. Mr. D. Hatherill acted as chairman, and, in opening the proceedings, said that, although the Union had only just been formed, the roll of members contained a hundred names. Foreign hotels and other places were now practically closed against them, and their demand was that, as British-born subjects, they should have the work fairly divided. He complained that they had to pay 2s. 6d. per night at certain places before they a chance to earn the price of a glass of beer for themselves, or sixpence to take home to their wives and families. He concluded by moving a resolution expressive of the opinion of the meeting that a Union was essential, and that it was very necessary "that British employees at hotels, taverns, clubs, restaurants, etc., should be protected and receive English work as English-born subjects." There was a good deal of discussion and dissension as to the propriety of excluding foreigners, the chairman holding that this was essential. The original resolution was carried by a small majority. Three cheers being called for Englishmen, they were given, being followed by hissing. A Mr. Williams taking up a position on the platform, moved a resolution to the effect that the union would not be complete unless foreigners were admitted into it. This he put to the meeting and declared carried.

A meeting of hotel employees was held on Monday night 7th inst. at the Mona Hotel, Henriette-street, Covent-garden—Mr. J. Rayner, of the Grand Hotel, Scarborough, presiding for the purpose of forming a union and club, intended for the benefit and use of all classes of persons employed in hotels and clubs. Letters of apology for absence were received from Sir Albert Rollit, M.P., and Sir Hardley Wilmot. The chairman, who said that they wanted to establish a union for Englishmen, not foreigners—hear, hear—if he could help it, moved "That this society be called the English Union of Hotel, Club, and Restaurant Employees, and that its meeting be held at the Mona Hotel, Covent-garden, every Monday night." During the discussion considerable feeling was manifested, owing principally to the disavowal by the provisional committee of any connection with the waiters who have been holding Sunday meetings in Hyde Park, and a number of whom were present in the room. Ultimately, in the midst of great uproar, the resolution was put and defeated by a large majority, and the chairman declared the meeting ad journed till Monday next. The gathering then broke up in great confusion, several personal conflicts subsequently taking place in Maiden-lane between members of the rival factions.

THE OPERATIVE BAKERS.

A crowded meeting of operative bakers was held at St. Paul's Hall, Aldgate, on Saturday night, when Mr. T. Venton presided, and speeches were made by several bakers in favour of reduced working-hours and increased pay. The chairman said the grievances under which the majority of the bakers of the metropolis suffered were quite as bad as the slavery which Englishmen had years ago sought to put down; and it only needed the non-union men to come as one man to the union to secure the bakers their very moderate demands of ten hours per day and 6d an hour pay. At present they worked sixteen, eighteen, twenty, and even twenty-two hours per day, with an average wage of 2½d. per hour. A large number of men joined the union.

TRAMWAY AND OMNIBUS MEN'S UNION.

A meeting was held at half-past one o'clock on the morning of the 5th inst. in the Memorial Hall, for the purpose of enrolling members and consolidating the London and Counties Tramway and Omnibus Men's Union, of which the Rev. C. Barclay is president. The meeting was attended by a large body of tramway servants, many of them driving to the hall in brakes and wagonettes. The chair was taken by Lord Rosebery who, in addressing the meeting, said that some of the men had to work for 17½ hours; but it meant more than that. It meant that if they had to sleep at the yards and had not to dress they would have 17½ hours' work. Many of the men lived at a distance from the yards, and were away from home 18 to 19 hours. "If that is so, can there be a greater scandal upon our civilisation? The highest idea of civilisation is the family. What family can he have when he is 18 or 19 hours away from home? They must join together in union. They had an example of what union could do. Under his honoured colleague, Mr. John Burns, they had seen a movement which had marked an epoch in the history of labour and the history of England. Lord Monkswell, the Hon R. C. Grosvenor, Mr. Evan Spicer, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Steedman, and Mr. Sutherst spoke, and then Mr. Barclay read a manifesto demanding a day of ten hours' work

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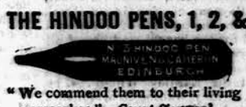

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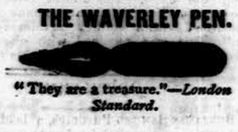

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